FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION MEETING

Declaration Issued

PY111632 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0003 GMT 11 Feb 84

[By Albino Mallo]

[Text] Vina del Mar, 10 Feb (EFE) -- The "Declaration of Vina del Mar," which was signed today, states that in the future the Pacific Ocean will be fundamental in maritime communications and trade among the countries bordering on it.

The Colombian, Peruvian, Ecuadoran, and Chilean foreign ministers, Rodrigo Lloreda, Fernando Shwalb, Luis Valencia, and Jaime del Valle, respectively, signed this declaration of objectives, setting the new course of the South Pacific Permanent Commission (CPPS).

One of the major concerns that the heads of the four delegations expressed during their 2-day meeting is the considerable importance that the Pacific Ocean will have in the near future. The foreign ministers said that the Pacific will become very important in the immediate future for communications and trade, particularly for the countries of the southern hemisphere.

Therefore, the CPPS believes that after this meeting, the second meeting at the ministers' level, future planning must be made based on two basic premises. The first premise includes the strengthening of the achievements made by the four Latin American countries in the last 30 years, particularly the right to a 200-mile sea jurisdiction, which has been internationally ratified by the new international law of the sea. It also includes mutual scientific cooperation, particularly research on the effects of El Nino current, and technical studies on fish, on minerals on the sea bottom, and on the continental shelf.

The second premise includes the search for new markets beyond the jurisdictional waters in the Pacific southwest (particularly in the field of trade), and the possibility of creating an economic community of people living along the coast and on the Pacific islands.

The document signed by the ministers only sets up general guidelines for the technical groups to start working. This is why the ministers requested that in the future the CPPS become more institutionalized in order to make executive decisions and achieve results. The CPPS expects to become a dynamic organization achieving positive results for the four countries, which have great hopes for the exploitation of the Pacific.

Ecuadoran Minister's Press Conference

PY101940 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Relay from Vina del Mar by (Maria Manuela Orgiz)]

[Excerpts] The Colombian and Ecuadoran foreign ministers who are attending the second meeting of the South Pacific Permanent Commission have agreed that the prevailing economic crisis is the most serious issue affecting Latin American countries. Both foreign officials today held separate press conferences during which they discussed regional and international issues.

In their press conferences, the two foreign ministers once again discussed the idea of establishing a club of Latin American debtors to unite positions to be able to pay the foreign debt of these countries.

Regarding Chilean issues, Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Luis Valencia noted that Ecuador offered a temporary visa to the extremists who sought refuge in the nunciature building because of humanitarian reasons since the issue caused a (?tense) situation between the Chilean Government and the Holy See.

Colombian Minister's Press Conference

PY112055 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0332 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Vina del Mar, 10 Feb (EFE) -- Today Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda called on Latin America to break away from the large blocs.

The Colombian foreign minister who is in Chile attending the Southeast Pacific meeting gave a press conference, not related to the meeting, to discuss political and economic issues of general interest.

Lloreda referred to the economic situation of the region, which he classified as bankrupt, adding that the crisis cannot be overcome because the countries that get $95 million for exports must pay $40 billion in interest for their debt. He explained that this proportion "can stop Latin American economic development for many years and lead to a real emergency.

The Colombian foreign minister believes that the Latin American countries should take joint actions, "but of different styles." Lloreda added that the joint action should be aimed at extending terms and reducing interest rates and that from this point every country should carry out its own negotiations "because it seems very difficult to me to create a debtors organization."

Rodrigo Lloreda confirmed that the Chilean and Bolivian foreign ministers, with prior approval from their presidents, will meet in Bogota in search of some agreement to smooth out the differences between those two countries. The Colombian foreign minister added that his country will be the host, in an effort to reestablish diplomatic relations between Chile and Boliva. Regarding this matter, Lloreda said that "the problem between Chile and Bolivia must be reasoned, developed, and prepared in order to reach, not a hasty, but a concrete and lasting agreement."

Regarding his country's economic situation, Lloreda said that compared to other countries, the Colombian economy is in better condition because its debt is $10 billion for a population of 28 million people.

He said that the reason Colombia is better off is because of cautious economic policy, keeping $7 billion in reserve which helped to over come the crisis.

Ecuadoran Minister Departs

PY112025 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Luis Valencia will leave Chile today. The foreign official who participated in the second meeting of the South Pacific Permanent Commission in Vina del Mar will leave for Europe on an official mission. During his stay in Europe he will meet with leaders of industrialist countries, to whom he will submit the official conclusions of the Latin American economic summit.

[Begin Valencia recording] As you well know, the Latin American economic summit was recently held in Quito. This conference, which was attended by representatives from all Latin American and Caribbean countries, approved the Quito Declaration and a plan of action which outlines, in general terms, the measures established by our region to confront the serious economic crisis that is undermining the economies of our countries.

One of the points established in the Quito Declaration entrusts the Ecuadoran president with officially submitting this declaration to the chiefs of state of Third World countries and of industrialist countries, and to the leaders of international financial organizations. Consequently, I will leave for Europe tomorrow [as heard] for this purpose. Within a few days, another mission is scheduled to leave Quito for Canada and Japan for this same purpose.

The objective of these missions is to explain the extent of the declaration to industrialist countries and to note that Latin America is not provoking a confrontation of positions between industrialist countries and Latin American and Caribbean countries, but rather it is promoting a positive and constructive dialogue that will help both sides overcome the economic crisis that is affecting industrialist and developing countries. [end recording]

ALFONSIN EXPRESSES SORROW OVER ANDROPOV DEATH

PY110100 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2243 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Feb (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin today sent a message of condolences on the death of Yuriy Andropov to Vassili Kuznetov, first vice president of the Supreme Soviet. This information was released by San Martin Palace. The text of the message reads as follows:

On behalf of the Argentine people and government, as well as myself, I convey to Your Excellency the sorrow caused by the unfortunate loss of the president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Yuriy Andropov, one of the most outstanding personalities of that Republic, as well as an influential world figure.

For his part, Foreign Minister Dante Caputo sent a message to his Soviet colleague, Andrei Gromyko, expressing his sorrow at the passing away of that country's prominent personality, who had an important role in international affairs.

Vice President To Head Delegation

PY120020 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2200 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Feb (DYN) -- Vice President Victor Martinez will head the official Argentine delegation that will attend the burial of Soviet Premier Yuriy Andropov, it was officially announced this afternoon. Martinez will be accompanied by Justicialist Senator Oraldo Britos, Foreign Affairs Secretary Elsa Kelly, and Senate Presidency Coordinating Secretary Luis Caeiro. The delegation will depart for Moscow tomorrow via Frankfurt on board a Lufthansa plane that will leave Ezeiza Airport at 1355. The delegation is due to return to Buenos Aires next Saturday.

COMMUNIST PARTY MOURNS DEATH OF ANDROPOV

PY102350 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1302 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Feb (TELAM) -- Jorge Bergstein, press secretary of the Argentine Communist Party, today said that the death of Yuriy Andropov stuns us with sorrow, because the Soviet chief of state was a great revolutionary Communist leader who stood up for world peace in the face of the belligerent policy of Ronald Reagan.

As for the political aspect, Bergstein expressed his confidence in Soviet cohesiveness and unity, so that the policy of disarmament in the search for peace can continue. As for Argentine-Soviet relations, the press secretary of the Argentine Communists said that these should not be affected since Soviet policies are not based on personalities but on a well-defined structure of government.

Bergstein finally said that human changes are important, and we deplore the loss of a great representative of the Soviet nation, but we believe that the policies of the Soviet state will not change in any substantive aspect.

FRG'S GENSCHER CANCELS VISIT TO ATTEND FUNERAL

PY111658 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1518 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Feb (TELAM) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry reported at noon today that the visit by FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has been canceled for the time being, since he will attend the funeral of Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov next Tuesday. When reporting on the cancellation of the visit until further notice, the Argentine Foreign Ministry said in a brief communique that Genscher will go to Moscow, accompanying FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl. The communique adds that "this ministry and the FRG Foreign Ministry are studying the possibility of rescheduling the canceled visit for another date."

ALFONSIN SAID TO ADDRESS NATION ON FALKLANDS

PY130002 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2103 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 12 Feb (DYN) -- Official sources today leaked that President Raul Alfonsin will reportedly speak tomorrow on a radio and television network on his government's response to the British proposal on the Malvinas Islands conflict. This report could not be confirmed officially, although government sources said that the address, which was initially scheduled for Friday and was postponed due to Andropov's death and its international repercussions -- something which would diminish the presidential announcement -- will reportedly take place tomorrow night.

GENERAL COMMENTS ON FALKLANDS, MILITARY POLICY

PY101457 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1943 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Comodoro Rivadavia, 9 Feb (DYN) -- General Mario Aguado Benitez, commander of the V Corps, today maintained that the conflict with Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands and the border dispute with Chile "are diplomatic problems," although he warned that "we are prepared for an armed contingency." He was asked his opinion about the evolution of the diplomatic negotiations being carried out to achieve Argentine sovereignty over the two areas in conflict -- without ruling out military participation if it was deemed necessary -- and he stated that "the Armed Forces serve the political power." He acknowledged that those who mostly want to avoid the possibility of an armed confrontation "are we, the military, because we know what war is like."

Aguado chatted with journalists after presiding over a ceremony in which Colonel Raul Alfredo Danniaux was installed as the new commander of the 9th Infantry Brigade, which is based in this city.

The commander of the V Corps ratified the decision to create a "Southern Region Joint Command," although he did say that its creation "will be delayed because it is a problem of the Armed Forces as a whole and many lengthy studies are necessary in order to create it." Commenting on the operational advantages that the military structure would then have, he indicated that "it is the ideal of the Armed Forces, it will be a tool that will permit the programming and coordination of the joint action of the three forces."

Referring to the need of modernizing the Army, he indicated that it has two overriding points: "The restructuring of the force and reequipping it," because "the constant advance of technology" in the various fields related to defense "create" nearly continuous "needs."

Asked about the democratization of the Armed Forces that is being pushed by President Raul Alfonsin, he indicated that it is an objective that must be achieved through an attitude that has real institutional sense, preventing "the concerns that the country could experience from being directed at the military forces." In this respect, he believes that "this process is being implemented" and he stressed that the Armed Forces are going to "make all necessary efforts to truly consolidate this democracy that we have just begun to experience."

When he was asked his opinion about the bringing to trial of several former military chiefs, he pointed out that the president, in his role as commander in chief of the Armed Forces, has prohibited the military on active duty from formulating political statements and "as this comes very close to such a statement, it is not for me to give an opinion on the matter," he concluded.

JUDGE REJECTS APPEAL IN UNION INTERVENTION CASE

PY102030 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2101 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Feb (DYN) -- Judge Jose Benjamin Gomez Paz this afternoon rejected the petition forwarded by the treasury comptroller, requesting that Domingo Hipolito Logiudice be installed in his post as normalizing delegate of the Labor Ministry at the Federation of Telephone Workers and Employees of the Argentine Republic (FOETRA). It was reported in the courts that Judge Gomez Paz based his decision on the fact that the governmental action was of an administrative rather than a political nature, and is therefore liable to legal objection.

NO AGREEMENT ON UNION REORGANIZATION BILL

PY101153 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Radicals and Justicialists were unable to reach an agreement on the union reorganization bill. Therefore, the negotiations can be labeled as a complete failure. Regarding this, a press conference was held by the Radical bloc [in Congress] headed by Cesar Jaroslavskiy, and it included deputies Leopoldo Moreau and Roberto Sanmartino. This is the press conference.

[Begin Jaroslavskiy recording] We called for this press conference to report on the final results of the negotiations we have been carrying out for almost 2 months in Congress regarding the union reorganization bill in order to convey to the public, through you, the results of the negotiations. Unfortunately, we were unable to reach a complete agreement on this bill, which will be debated tomorrow. [end recording]

Chamber Approves Union Bill

PY111440 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1033 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Feb (NA) -- In a session that lasted until the pre-dawn hours, the Chamber of Deputies today approved the union reorganization bill that was submitted by the Executive Branch. The bill was voted for by the Radical Civic Union [UCR] bloc, the Pampas Federal Movement, the Jujuy Province People's Movement, the Corrientes Province Liberal Autonomous Pact, and the San Juan Province Bloquist Party. The Justicialist Party, the main opposition group, voted in favor of its own bill, while the Intransigent and Christian Democratic blocs supported the bill submitted by the Intransigent Party. The Democratic Center Union and the Neuquen Province People's Movement abstained.

The bill, which has now passed to the Senate, includes important amendments that were made to the original bill. They are the result of negotiations that UCR and Peronist sectors carried out during the last 40 days.

[Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish at 1137 GMT on 11 February reported that at the end of the approval of the union reorganization bill there was a confrontation between Radical Party and Justicialist Party deputies inside and outside the Chamber of Deputies and that the police had to intervene since at one point the physical safety of two Radical Party deputies was threatened. It added that the police arrested two persons, one of whom had head injuries.]

INTERIOR MINISTRY WARNS CGT DEMONSTRATORS

PY100300 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] The Interior Ministry has released a communique regarding the demonstration called by the General Labor Confederation for tomorrow in front of Congress. The communique exhorts the population not to use intimidation and violence during public demonstrations in demand of legitimate claims, because these methods are openly repudiated by the majority of the country. The communique released by the Interior Ministry points out that the government will strictly fulfill its unwavering obligation to provide security by preventing abuses against the freedom of society.

No Incidents at CGT Protest

PY110245 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] This afternoon while the legislative branch was in session the unified General Labor Confederation held a demonstration in front of Congress in support of the idea that the current union organization should not be changed. According to police estimates, the demonstrators did not number 10,000 people. I believe the camera gives a picture of what is happening outside the Congress. (Jorge Riu) has a report from that site.

[Begin relay] Certainly. I have a figure provided by the Security Department of the National Congress. There were no more than 9,000 people in this area shown by the camera. This is the figure disclosed by the Security Department of the National Congress. It should also be pointed out that there were no incidents during the demonstration. The police did not take any action. There was no need for them to take any action. After the demonstration, the people left peacefully. As you can see, only a small group of people are still at the corner of Callao and Rivadavia Streets, in addition to some ambulances sent by the municipality in case anyone needed help. There were no incidents or attacks. All the demonstrators did was express their disagreement with the union reorganization bill through songs and slogans. This completes the report from here. [end relay]

JUDGE UPHOLDS MILITARY JURISDICTION IN CASES

PY121921 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 12 Feb 84 p 13

[Text] Tucuman, (NA) -- Trial Judge Edmundo Severa Mena issued a ruling yesterday "disqualifying" civilian jurisdiction over the human rights cases open against the former governor, retired General Antonio Bussi, as well as former Third Army Corps Commander Luciano Benjamin Menendez and several other former military and police officers, it was announced in court yesterday.

"Military jurisdiction encompasses all the crimes -- including common crimes -- committed by servicemen while performing their duties, as has been upheld in many cases by the Supreme Court of Justice," the ruling said.

Mena ruled on the issue of competence after receiving a request to the effect from the military judge at the Fifth Infantry Brigade, Lieutenant Colonel Roque Ramon Cabral. The ex-officers, also including Captain Felix Gonzalez Naya, Colonel Antonio Arretea, and Tucuman ex-Police Chief Roberto Eriberto Albornoz, face charges for the abduction, torture, and murder of at least 18 people.

The judge said in his ruling that "the military and security operations carried out in this province to fight subversion were done on explicit instructions issued by the executive branch" in 1975. He added that any violation committed in the course of that fight are "acts of service, as established in the Military Code of Justice."

CHAMORRO ORDERED TO APPEAR 'IMMEDIATELY'

PY102105 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 10 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] (NA) -- The Armed Forces Supreme Council last night summoned retired Rear-Admiral Ruben Chamorro, former director of the Navy Mechanics School (ESMA), to appear "immediately," reportedly to testify on his alleged involvement in human rights violations. The Council's order was submitted to the Defence Ministry for implementation, but no further information was released.

Chamorro is one of the 46 men, mostly military officers, who were banned from leaving Argentina unless they can prove there is no court order pending against them, but he is widely suspected to be abroad. Chamorro was ESMA director during the early years of the military regime, under the Navy command of Admiral Emilio Massera, at a time in which the school was reportedly one of the busiest centres of repression and torture.

SEARCH FOR ARCE GOMEZ 'STILL FULLY UNDERWAY'

PY110110 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1332 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 10 Feb (NA) -- Former Bolivian Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez might still be in Argentina, Federal Police Chief Antonio Di Vietri said today. In a statement to NA, Di Vietri also said that former Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza "has been away from Argentina for quite some time."

"According to some unconfirmed clues, Arce Gomez is still in the country," Di Vietri said.

Di Vietri added that "the search for Arce Gomez is still fully underway."

CORRECTION TO DEFENSE MINISTER'S APPOINTMENTS

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "Defense Minister Announces Appointments," published on pages B 4-6 of the 8 February Latin America DAILY REPORT.

Page B 4, last paragraph, lines two and three should read: ...of the Joint Staff. Moreover, Defense Minister... (deleting words "Chiefs of").

Page B 5, paragraph fifteen, lines one and two should read: ...Jorge Enrique Mansueto Swendsen will be V Corps... (correcting typed name "Swendsen").

FIGUEIREDO, GUERRIERO SEND CONDOLENCES TO USSR

PY102250 Paris AFP in Spanish 2030 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Brasilia, 10 Feb (AFP) -- President Joao Figueiredo today sent a condolence message to Soviet Supreme Vice President Vassili Kusnetzov on the death of Yiriy Andropov. In his message, President Figueiredo says that he is deeply moved by the passing of the Soviet chief of state. A similar message was sent to Andrei Gromyko by his colleague Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerriero. As a sign of mourning, all flags were lowered to half-mast at public buildings in this capital.

Funeral Delegation Appointed

PY111346 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] President Figueiredo has declared 3 days official mourning because of Andropov's death, and he has appointed [Social Welfare] Minister Jarbas Pasarinho to head the Brazilian delegation that will attend Andropov's funeral.

BRAZILIAN EMBASSY IN BEIRUT HIT BY MISSILE

PY101220 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] The Brazilian Embassy in Beirut has been hit by a ground-to-ground missile but no one was injured. Despite this, Brazilian Ambassador Lyle Da Fontoura said that it is unnecessary to evacuate the two diplomats and 15 personnel who work at the embassy. The missile hit a [word indistinct], located in the embassy gardens, completely destroying it.

Personnel To Evacuate

PY111344 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Lyle Da Fontoura, the Brazilian ambassador to Lebanon, informed the Foreign Ministry that he and all Brazilian Embassy personnel will evacuate Beirut in the next few hours. They will probably go (?by sea) to Athens, Greece. Fourteen of the 16 embassy officials will leave Lebanon. Two (?officials) will remain in Beirut to head the Brazilian representation in the country.

ARMS COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH U.S. EXAMINED

PY101307 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Feb 84 p 7

[By Roberto Godoy]

[Text] Brazil already knows how to avoid the commercial restrictions that will eventually be imposed when the memorandum of understanding signed by Secretary of State George Shultz yesterday becomes a formal technological cooperation treaty in the field of manufacturing arms. "We must simply not request anything that will be used to manufacture war material exports," one of the most prominent businessmen of the arms manufacturing sector who participated in the signing of the memorandum in Brasilia said yesterday. According to him, "it is as simple as that and this is the clearest proof that the terms of the document were very well negotiated by the Brazilian officials of Itamaraty and the officers of the Armed Forces General Staff and the National Security Council."

The bilateral document establishes security rules to protect information that could be eventually exchanged or transferred between the two countries. The same businessman explained that "Brazil knows now that if it has access to key 'know-how' [in English] of, for example, the guidance system of a sophisticated antiship missile such as the U.S. 'Sea Sparrow' [in English], it will be viable to use this know-how to manufacture a weapon to sell, let us say, to Libya, which is a major buyer of Brazilian war materiel but is also a declared enemy of the United States. In this case, the solution lies in developing technology or acquiring it from other countries, as has occurred before," the same businessman explained.

From a practical viewpoint, what the U.S. has and Brazil is interested in is know-how related to fourth generation microelectronic devices to manufacture weapons, and to specific strategic items such as those used in nuclear chemistry (mainly of plutonium), which is fundamental to acquire the capacity necessary to manufacture atomic devices. Brazil is also interested in the U.S. process for scaling down reactors designed for submarines, a process which Brazil expects to attain in the 1990's. However, none of this is to be transferred. In general, some equipment such as ultra long-range radar that the Brazilian Air Force plans to install in the latest EMBRAER [Brazilian Aeronautics Company] aircraft -- the Turboprop EMB-120 Brasilia -- turning them into mini-AWACS thereby having an advanced warning network for airspace control, could be accepted as part of the list of priority items, since the models to be sold to clients to which the United States may eventually object can be fitted with other accessories.

According to military officers in the field of arms research and engineering, there is a list of approximately 30 items of exclusive interest to the Brazilian Armed Forces which will be considered separately, as is provided for in the memorandum disseminated yesterday. In the belief of two international sales directors of enterprises of the military-industrial establishment, "the main objection was overcome, namely, a clause tying permits for commercial shipments to some countries to approval by the United States. The memorandum just mentions the transfer of technology, and this is very different."

In reality, the North Americans are very concerned over Brazil's boldness in broadening its arms markets. In fact, with the exception of Cuba and countries in conflict, there is no U.S. veto on transactions with Pincohet's extreme rightist government, the revolutionary left of Commander Samora Machel of Mozambique, and the traditional monarchy of King Fahd Al Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia. Also, Brazil does not impose technical dependency because its products are made with components crafted to international standards.

A prominent manufacturer in this sector notes that "the prices are good and quality of the product is very good. So, customers keep coming." But the attention of the United States is directed at the political aspects of the question. The real commercial competitors are the Europeans -- the French, Italian, and Germans -- who are beginning to look at the Brazilians as troublesome adversaries. And so as soon as Brazil announces that it is bringing into the market a new product for military use, false, negative reports appear in the international press planted there by the powerful "lobby" of the European conglomerates. If this practice is maintained, it will become more frequent because from next June through 1987, the Brazilian military industry will bring out at least 16 new products manufactured through advanced technology, and buyers are guaranteed.

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY NOT TO GRANT SAFE-CONDUCTS

PY111753 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Excerpts] The government will reportedly not grant the safe-conducts to the terrorists who sought refuge in the Apostolic Nunciature in mid-January. This information was reported from Castro City. This is a report from Graciela Contreras.

[Begin relay] The president hinted that the government will not grant safe-conducts to the Chileans who have taken refuge in the nunciature. He also gave his opinion about the call for a general strike for next March. He added that the people's support for the draft laws is very interesting. These remarks were made by the chief of staff in Castro, where he unexpectedly arrived when flying to Caiquen. Owing to bad weather conditions, the chief of state had to spend the night in Puerto Montt, thus delaying his trip to Caiquen, where he was supposed to arrive yesterday.

During a conversation with the press accompanying him on his trip, the chief of state discussed various matters of national interest in Castro municipality. In answer to a question about what he will decide regarding the refugees in the nunciature, President Pinochet said:

[Begin recording] [Pinochet] My friend, this is a problem that we are confronting in Santiago, but I am prevented from making any decisions because it concerns the courts and, as you well know, I have never acted against the decisions of the courts.

So I remind you, in my capacity as president of all Chileans [passage indistinct].

[Contreras] What about the pope's specific request?

[Pinochet] It is a problem that (?escapes my hands) [passage indistinct]. [end recording] [end relay]

REPORTAGE ON DEMONSTRATION, BOMBINGS, ATTACKS

Demonstration Repressed

PY102020 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Special Carabineros forces and plainclothes policemen violently repressed more than 100 members of a cultural organization who were demonstrating in front of the national library at noon today to protest the considerable amount of expenses incurred by the [Vina del Mar] music festival. At least four people were arrested, including the wife of former Catholic University Dean Fernando (Gatier Velasco). Another person was reportedly hit by a car, whose driver was trying to avoid police repression.

2 Bombs Explode in Santiago

PY111757 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Terrorist commandos have carried out two attacks in Santiago in the last few hours. Police sources have reported that the first attack was carried out against the Recoleta branch of the Credit and Investment Bank located at 286 Recoleta Street. They added that two terrorists, who had their faces covered with red handkerchiefs, broke a window when they hurled two Molotov cocktails. The bombs caused a small fire that was quickly put under control by bank personnel who were working at the time of the attack.

In the second attack, a bomb was placed at the foot of a lamp post at the intersection of Carlos Valdovinos and Salomon (?Zumar) streets in the San Miguel community. The bomb explosion caused damage to the post, but it did not destroy it. As a result of the explosion, there was a partial power failure in the sector but the damage was repaired a few hours later.

Vina del Mar Cable Car Bombed

PY101943 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] The high sector of Vina del Mar was awakened this morning by an explosion. Three well-dressed unidentified persons placed two bombs at the (Villa Nelo) cable car. The criminals tied up night guard (Rene Vasquez) and locked him in a rest room. They placed one bomb in the cable car, which was damaged considerably by the explosion. A second bomb was placed in the engine room, but it was deactivated by security personnel.

2 Churches in Arica Attacked

PY110219 Paris AFP in Spanish 2356 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Arica, 10 Feb (AFP) -- Police report that unknown persons today attempted to set two Catholic churches on fire in Arica, in northern Chile. A Molotov cocktail was hurled through the window of one of the churches, while unidentified persons entered the other church and set its altar on fire [words indistinct] by neighbors.

The authors of the attacks, which took place early in the morning, left leaflets signed by a self-styled Commando of Defenders of the Fatherland. The leaflets charged that priests are allegedly protecting leftist terrorists.

BLACKOUT IN SANTIAGO LASTS HALF HOUR 12 FEB

PY130239 Paris AFP in Spanish 1814 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Santiago, 12 Feb (AFP) -- The police have reported that today a blackout affected Chile's most populated areas for nearly half an hour, starting at 1325 (1625 GMT). The police failed to report the origin of the blackout, but many radio stations said that it was due to an attack that destroyed high-voltage facilities.

Today's blackout affected Santiago and the neighboring cities of Valparaiso and Vina del Mar. It extended to Copiapo and Linares, which lie 800 and 300 km from Santiago, respectively.

No organization claimed credit for these actions which, according to repeated government reports, reportedly are part of subversive plans of left-wing leaning organizations.

RADIO STATION OWNER RECEIVES DEATH THREAT

PY102250 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Franciso Valiente (Garces), managing director of the Estrella del Mar radio station, has received death threats from a so-called Movement Against the Marxist Cancer [Movimiento Contra el Cancer Marxista]. The movement sent a message to Valiente (Garces) threatening his life and honor. The message is similar to ones sent to several members of human rights organizations, including Maximo Pacheco, the vice president of the Chilean Human Rights Commission.

BETANCUR SENDS CONDOLENCES ON ANDROPOV'S DEATH

PA111433 Paris AFP in Spanish 0215 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Bogota, 10 Feb (AFP) -- On behalf of Colombia, President Belisario Betancur today sent sincere condolences to the Government and people of the Soviet Union on the death of Yuriy Andropov, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and CPSU general secretary.

In a message sent this afternoon to Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Colombian president reiterated the wish that peace and permanent, fruitful friendship between the two nations and all the other nations of the world will be maintained.

BETANCUR ON ELECTION POLICY, PROCEDURE, AMNESTY

PA111723 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 7 Feb 84 1-A, 9-A

[Article by Leonel Fierro T.]

[Excerpts] President Belisario Betancur yesterday gave assurances that clean, honest, and nonviolent elections will be held on 11 March, and he said that Law 35, which granted amnesty to insurgents, "remains valid and in effect."

He also announced that strict controls will be imposed to prevent the buying of votes, the withholding of cedulas, and other crimes, saying that such acts would result in exemplary prison sentences, in accordance with the new penal laws.

The voting process will be carried out normally, even in areas subject to public unrest. In such areas, military and police authorites will implement special security measures to prevent any interference with the exercise of the free right to vote.

President Belisario Betancur, Government Minister Alfonso Gomez Gomez, Defense Minister General Gustavo Matamoros D'Costa, Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, and Registrar Hunberto de la Calle Lombana issued the relevant instructions to all governors, intendants, and police inspectors during the first top-level governmental meeting of the year at Narino Palace. The meeting was held for the exclusive purpose of assessing the present electoral contest.

Minister Lara Bonilla reported that in some departments it was found that drug traffickers are bribing councilmen to vote in a certain manner, in order to control municipal affairs.

A Clear and Open Debate

In opening the meeting in the conference room of Narino Palace, where they met privately for more than 3 hours, President Betancur said: "We are going to have absolute clarity and openness during the electoral debate: Let the administration be impartial and abstain from interfering, let it not be inclined toward one side or the other because of likes or dislikes."

The chief of state called for strict control over price fluctuations and reiterated his decision to struggle tirelessly against inflationary factors.

He said that governors and intendants must not delegate responsibility for the maintenance of public order or the economic situation. He mentioned land invasions that have taken place in rural and urban areas and stated that the land registration process must be faster and that "the administration's siesta must be interrupted."

Regarding the amnesty law, President Betancur said: "Another delicate subject is that of the amnesty. Law 35, the amnesty decree, remains valid and in effect. Have no doubt about that. I have read some reports claiming that the law is no longer in effect. But I learned in law school, and later taught for many years, that only Congress can annul a law, and only the Supreme Court of Justice can declare a law unconstitutional.

"We have created, through the Peace Commission and departmental community action leaders, mechanisms to handle situations and to help persons who benefit from the amnesty law incorporate themselves into normal activities as citizens.

"It is a known fact that at the national level some groups granted amnesty have called for the intervention of the UN refugee office. The national government not only has not been opposed to this, but it has given all kinds of assistance; and if any person granted amnesty wants to leave the country, we have no objection and will facilitate his departure. Some news sources have reported that the national government is financing these departures. No. It is the United Nations. The government has nothing to do with that, but views this support with sympathy."

Zones of Violence

Defense Minister General Gustavo Matamoros D'Costa has announced that the military forces will guarantee the normal development of elections in the zones where there is violence, as they have done in the past.

The Buying of Councilmen

Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla has announced that there will be direct action against the buying of votes, and he called for the cooperation of security organizations and judges to imprison anyone who breaks the electoral law.

OFFICIAL ON DRUG, ARMS TRAFFIC AGREEMENT

PA121912 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 10 Feb 84 p 4-B

[Text] The Magdalena government has alerted the national government to a possible agreement involving arms and drug trafficking between the subversive groups and the marijuana growers in the south-central part of that department.

The charge was made by Government Secretary Victor Barrios Diaz-Granados, who added that a DC-6 with a U.S. registration number, which was loaded with weapons, crashed last week on a ranch invaded by peasants. The ranch was owned by the Paternostro family from Pivijay, but it was lost after repeated peasant invasions. The approximately 36 hectare farm has a clandestine runway where U.S. planes land loaded with arms and take off loaded with marijuana. According to Barrios, military authorities have mined the landing strip on several occasions, but each time the peasants have restored it. Planes land there twice weekly. He said the arms and marijuana traffic is closely connected with the acts of violence that have recently taken place in that area as a result of the presence of a FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] front that seized the Sierra Nevada foothills in Santa Marta 6 months ago.

Barrios added that the FARC's influence increases daily, despite the military exercises carried out by the Cordoba Battalion, especially in the south-central part of the department, very close to the middle Magdalena area.

For this reason, the areas of Plato, Fundacion, and El Banco are constantly the scene of peasant invasions of ranches, which the residents must then abandon. Agro-industry, the department's major livelihood, is being very affected.

The official maintained that unless this situation is put under control, "our economy will be harmed even more than when we endured the scourge of the drug traffic, because practices which are not characteristic of the peasants, who want to till the land, are being carried out. Now excesses and violent actions, like those which occurred in Plato, are also being committed."

ARMY KILLS 7 REBELS; FARC 'TAKE' REPORTED

PA120424 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 7 Feb 84 pp 1-A, 7-A

[By Nelson Osorio Patino]

[Excerpt] Florencia, 6 Feb -- Troops belonging to Operational Command No 12 killed seven M-19 [19 April Movement] guerrillas in clashes in Valparaiso and Solita over the weekend. The dead rebels included Ramon N., alias "Carlos"; Alonso N., alias "Cornelio," head of the group; N. N. Arango, alias "Libardo"; N.N., alias "Jorge"; and N.N., alias "Orlando Lasso." It was learned that Danny Ferias and one of his brothers were also killed in the clashes. A shotgun, a carbine, a pistol, three revolvers, and a substantial amount of ammunition were seized in the operations.

This subversive group belongs to the column led by Remberto Artunduaga, alias "Yuri," which was joined by several of the guerrillas who operated previously under the command of the late Jairo Capera Diaz.

EL TIEMPO has learned that, according to the clandestine bulletin LIBERTAD, the FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] obtained 12.2 billion pesos from taxes levied on coca production, kidnappings, extortions, and assaults undertaken during 1981 and 1982.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH PRC -- Bogota -- Cultural relations between Colombia and the PRC have been strengthened with the Colombian Government's approval of a cultural agreement signed in Beijing on 1 October 1981. The agreement calls for cooperation in such cultural activities as art, education, social sciences, sports, journalism, radio broadcasting, television, and motion pictures. The agreement will last 5 years and will be automatically extended unless one country notifies the other of its termination. [Summary] [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Feb 84 PA]

WORLD BANK CREDITS -- Colombian Treasury Minister Edgar Gutierrez Castro has announced that the World Bank will extend credits of $680 million to Colombia in 1984 for the promotion of exports and production. [Summary] [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Feb 84 PA]

OFFICIAL CONDOLENCES SENT ON ANDROPOV'S DEATH

PA112011 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] The president of the Republic and the acting foreign minister today sent notes of condolence to the USSR Supreme Soviet and foreign minister on the occasion of the death of CPSU General Secretary Yuriy Andropov.

According to the official announcement by the Ecuadoran Foreign Ministry and Government, the Soviet leader's death has caused profound sorrow.

In accordance with the ceremonies planned for these occasions, the Foreign Ministry has decided that the national flag should wave at half mast for 3 days. The acting foreign minister visited the Soviet ambassador in Quito to present his condolences on behalf of the Foreign Ministry, while the civilian chief of the presidential house did so on behalf of President Hurtado.

STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE IN QUITO

PA110115 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Student demonstrations are continuing for the 4th consecutive day in this city. The biggest problem has been the road blocks on the main streets, especially on 10 August Avenue, affecting traffic. According to unofficial reports, the police have arrested several demonstrators in an effort to maintain order in the city.

Meanwhile, Education Minister Ernesto Alban Gomez has minimized the importance of the student demonstrations, terming them sporadic and isolated actions. He rejected the possibility of political groups taking advantage of the situation, despite the political unrest existing in the country as a result of the elections.

Alban Gomez, who met at noon today with President Osvaldo Hurtado, announced that classes at the Mejia Secondary School will resume on Monday.

BRIEFS

EL TIEMPO CEASES PUBLICATION -- Quito, 12 Feb (AFP) -- The Quito newspaper EL TIEMPO ceased publication Thursday. It was learned today that its management has declared a lockout for 1 and 1/2 years for economic and technical reasons. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1541 GMT 12 Feb 84 PA]

LOANS FROM IDB -- Two agreements have been signed with the IDB for loans amounting to $55 million. These funds will be used to begin and continue a vast construction and repair program for roads in several provinces. The program will be supervised by the Public Works Ministry. [Summary] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Feb 84 PA]

GOVERNMENT SENDS CONDOLENCES ON ANDROPOV DEATH

PY102200 Paris AFP in Spanish 1946 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Lima, 10 Feb (AFP) -- The Peruvian Government expressed condolences on the death of the Soviet chief of state, Yuriy Andropov, during a visit President Belaunde and Acting Foreign Minister Joaquin Benavides paid this morning to the ambassador of the USSR in Lima, Anatoily Filatov.

Economy and Labor Minister Carlos Pastor expressed the hope that the world balance of power can be maintained by Andropov's successor. Peruvian congressmen also expressed sorrow over the passing of the Soviet chief of state.

INTERIOR MINISTER MEETS WITH FRENCH AMBASSADOR

PY101258 Paris AFP in Spanish 0344 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Lima, 9 Feb (AFP) -- Official sources have reported that Interior Minister Luis Percovich and French Ambassador to Peru Raymond Cesaire had a very cordial meeting today in Percovich's office.

During the meeting they agreed on the need of contributing to the defense of world peace, to the democratic system, and to the strengthening of traditional Peruvian-French friendship.

It has been learned from Interior Ministry sources that Ambassador Cesaire also expressed his concern about the arrest of Anne Marie Gavarret, a laywoman missionary, who has been accused of collusion with the Shining Path terrorists. The minister assured the ambassador that the investigation will be carried out as quickly as possible and that he hopes the case will be cleared up very soon. Anne Marie Gavarret was arrested last month in Cajabamba, Cajamarca Department, located approximately 800 km northeast of Lima.

BELAUNDE ON UNIVERSITY STUDENT MARCH IN LIMA

PY101621 Lima Panamericana Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] San Marcos University students have renewed attacks on private property and wreaked havoc with numerous dynamite attacks. All this began with a peaceful student march from the university campus to 2 de Mayo Square to protest the university law and the increase in bus fares. The disturbances followed shortly in front of San Fernando medical school, on Grau Avenue.

[Begin recording] [First unidentified reporter] [whistles and noise in the background] San Marcos University students are holding a peaceful march through some streets of Lima. This march will end at 2 de Mayo Square, where a meeting will be held. So far, the march is quiet and peaceful. The students, led by their leaders, left the San Marcos campus a few minutes ago, and they are now heading toward 2 de Mayo Square. They are waving placards expressing their disapproval of the university law and the increase in bus fares. [end recording]

[Begin recording] [Second unidentified reporter] Grau Avenue is again witnessing student disturbances as can be seen here at San Fernando medical school of San Marcos University. [end recording]

President Belaunde Terry has spoken bluntly about these disturbances. He said: I will not meet with students who are destructive, but with those who are constructive and work. Belaunde said in an energetic and severe tone, after criticizing the students' counter-productive action, that I am constructive and not destructive.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Will you meet with the students who want to see you?

[Belaunde] No. I think they should ... [Belaunde changes thought] they should be busy doing other things. I will meet with any Peruvian student any time who is working on his thesis. Anyone who is studying, working, as I have often done. But I will not meet with anyone who is hurling stones and destroying. [end recording]

POLITICAL-MILITARY COMMAND BANS AYACUCHO MEETING

PY101644 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] To safeguard the security of Ayacucho residents, the political-military command of the emergency zone has refused to authorize a town meeting in that city. The official communique reads as follows:

The political-military command of the emergency zone informs the public of the following:

1. On 7 February 1984 the political-military command learned of a request submitted by the mayoress of the Huamanga provincial council to hold a town meeting in that city on 11 February 1984. On 7 February the mayoress was granted an audience, and it was explained to her that it was not convenient to hold a public meeting, for security reasons.

2. Huamanga Province [in which Ayacucho city is located] among others, is in a state of emergency. Under this circumstance the constitutional rights, which provide for the right to assemble, as cited in Article 2, Paragraph 10, of the Peruvian Constitution, are suspended. Therefore, meetings called to take place in squares and streets are expressly banned by law.

3. Since the social emergency situation which affects the area has not yet improved and in order to properly guarantee the residents' security, the authorization requested by the mayoress was denied. Ayacucho, 9 February 1984

NEW INTERIOR MINISTER RAPELA INTERVIEWED

PY110200 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] After he was installed, the new interior minister, General Julio Cesar Rapela, said that the government is studying the implementation of measures to prevent the bus stoppage scheduled for this afternoon from affecting people.

Gen Rapela said that 1984 will be a year of conflict because of strikes, stoppages, demonstrations, and pamphleteering, things that have not been seen in the country for the past 10 years. He said that Uruguay has experienced a decade of calm, peace, and respect, but that, as the elections draw closer, the atmosphere is changing. He admitted that this is the price to be paid for having democracy.

Asked about the timetable for the electoral campaign, Gen Rapela said that such campaigns should be as brief as possible due to their costliness. He said that the country is calling for a dialogue between the politicians and the military, and that he would again call party representatives on holding talks. He said that the current relations between the politicians and the military are not the best, but that they are not bad either.

Gen Rapela stated that he disagreed with the prior restraint policy being imposed on newspapers, but he added he will follow the government's policy anyway. Asked what his tenure will be like, Gen Rapela said:

[Begin Rapela recording] I think that one has a mission to accomplish in a post like this. This is security and internal order. It is also to maintain internal order, (?unity), tranquillity, and peace for the people. To the extent that this is possible through talks and bargaining, if there is a need for bargaining, without having to resort to forceful means, well then let us hope that we can all take the proper steps this way. It is obvious that under certain circumstances, sometimes, there are people who turn a deaf ear, who even with malice prompt certain events which lead to actions that are tough, to some extent. But we will do our utmost to avoid these sorts of attitudes and you can be assured that we will not intentionally seek this kind of solution. [end recording]

Asked about the policy of prior restraint imposed on several publications, Gen Rapela said:

[Begin recording] [Rapela] Well, I cannot tell you what policy I will make, but I will follow the government's policy. It is obvious, though, that I will raise my points, I will advise. With regard to this point, and to other points as well, I understand that we must all join to find solutions for all these negative aspects that we are now enduring. I regard the need for prior restraint on the press as something negative but, on the other hand, everyone must show a good deal of restraint, respect, and consideration for the people, to prevent these things from happening. So, this will be one of the tasks that we, along with the rest of the government, will have to deal with and try to solve.

[Unidentified reporter] Minister, you dubbed this year as a year of conflicts, a difficult one. Can you elaborate on this and tell us why you expect this to be a year of conflicts and in what sense?

[Rapela] Well, I would say that we are already in a conflict, as shown by events. Since 1973, for nearly 10 years, the country has almost forgotten what stoppages, strikes, demonstrations, slogans, and pamphleteering, are like. The country experienced a calmness (?barred) from all the difficuities experienced by other countries, and we [words indistinct] at least in peace and with respect for each other. Recently, we have seen that things have changed. Several factors have also coincided for this (?change). It is a price to be paid for having democracy.

Unfortunately, this is reality and we must pay the price for it. You know that a bus stoppage is in effect, there are minor problems every day, minor incidents, and we are acting in accordance with the situation. As we move closer to the elections, these incidents can pick up momentum, except, of course, if a divine light illuminates the people so that we can have a year of tranquillity, for which I hope.

[Reporter] You talked about the bus stoppage. What do you have in mind for solving this problem? What will happen if there are no buses tonight and people are left stranded?

[Rapela] All I can say is that efforts are being made to solve this problem. The labor minister held a meeting with members of the Uruguayan Bus Company seeking a solution. The government is not standing still, it is searching for solutions so people will not be left stranded. I do not know what we will get, but we are trying.

[Reporter] Going back to the political issue, do you support the idea of limiting the period of political campaigns? According to rumors, the political campaigns can be started now.

[Rapela] If you are referring exclusively to the electoral campaign, I support the law. Fundamental Law No 2 [not further identified] establishes when an electoral campaign must begin. The time allowed for campaigning is short, and this is logical because in more advanced countries, as in the case of Spain, the electoral campaign begins 21 days prior to the elections. You should realize that order, peace, and tranquillity are disturbed during a campaign. Also, campaigns are expensive and the money has to come from somewhere. Therefore the campaign should be short but effective. This is why I am for a short campaign.

[Reporter] In view of the press censorship, the lack of freedom of the press, there has been a wave of rumors about the possibility of a deterioration of relations between Uruguay and Argentina. This is based on noticeable public events. For example, President Raul Alfonsin gave the headquarters of the Radical Civil Union in Buenos Aires to the proscribed leader of the Uruguayan Government. In addition, last week President Alfonsin said that he would like to see the installation of a movement for democracy in Buenos Aires. There are also reports, not proven, that meetings are being held by people who support the Argentine military regime which was in power before Alfonsin, and that these meetings are against Alfonsin's government. If these events are confirmed, could relations between the two brother countries deteriorate?

[Rapela] I cannot predict what is going to happen in the future because events are prompted by facts. I can say, however, that the Argentine people, as any other nation in the world, have the right to do in their country whatever they believe is best for them, and to carry out a policy they believe in or one which has the support of the people, but what I do not accept is interference in the internal affairs of our country. [end recording]

MILITARY-POLITICAL RAPPROCHEMENT REPORTED

PY101327 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0249 GMT 10 Feb 84

[By Alberto Pepe Leira]

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 9 Feb (EFE) -- On retiring as commander in chief of the Army, Lieutenant General Boscan Hontou stressed today that the process for restoring democracy in Uruguay is currently in its "decisive stages." Hontou added that the democratization process, "which the Armed Forces decided to start on their own free will," still necessarily requires "maturity, practical sense, and an iron-willed responsibility in order to achieve the future political stability that all Uruguayans desire."

Hontou's statements coincide with a report published today in the Christian Democrats' weekly AQUI, which stresses that during the past few days a rapprochement was achieved at "a secret meeting" between three Army generals and the top leaders of the Colorado Party. The report adds that "important steps have been made that no one can ignore." At the same time, two leaders of the Colorado Party have stated that "they had no knowledge of the contacts with the military." AQUI also stresses that within the next few hours leaders of the other traditional Uruguayan Party, the Blanco Party, will meet with the military.

Navy Commander on Dialogue

PY111940 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Excerpt] The Navy commander has stated that the resumption of the dialogue between the Armed Forces and the political parties is of fundamental importance during this last stage. Vice Admiral Rodolfo Invidio, who spoke at Maldonado, maintained that the military are of the opinion that there should be elections in November. He said that if politicians and the Armed Forces work together every day of the week, they may arrive at an agreement. He also indicated that the proscriptions may be lifted from persons who are related to parties with nationalist leanings.

FISHERMEN CALL OFF 38-DAY-LONG STRIKE

PY101950 Paris AFP in Spanish 0121 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 9 Feb (AFP) -- Uruguayan fishermen today lifted the strike they began 38 days ago demanding recognition of union rights, an increase in wages, and an improvement of working conditions.

According to a communique released by the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, workers and employers agreed to discuss the claims after the lifting of the strike.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON ANDROPOV'S DEATH

PA102003 Paris AFP in Spanish 1947 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Caracas, 10 Feb (AFP) -- Venezuelan Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul today said: "It would be premature to anticipate the consequences that might be brought about by Yuriy Andropov's death."

This was the first official Venezuelan reaction to the announcement of Andropov's death. The foreign minister added that a final decision about sending a delegation to Andropov's funeral must be made by President Jaime Lusinchi.

COMMUNIST LEADER MOURNS ANDROPOV'S DEATH

PA110142 Paris AFP in Spanish 2250 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Caracas, 10 Feb (AFP) -- The death of Yuriy Andropov will have no effect on the Soviet Union's policy of detente for peace, Jesus Farias, secretary general of the Communist Party of Venezuela [PCV], said today. Farias said that this policy is determined by the Soviet Communist Party. After expressing his sentiments of "deep sorrow" on Andropov's death, Farias described him as a "true comrade" and "veteran communist." He said that after Andropov's death the Soviet Communist Party's policy "will continue unchanged in the struggle for peace and will be more intense, because the circumstances demand it."

BRIGIDO NATERA SWORN IN AS PDVSA PRESIDENT

PA092225 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2351 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Caracas, 8 Feb (DPA) -- Brigido Natera, a geologist with many years of experience in the oil industry, was sworn in today as the new president of Venezuelan Petroleum, S.A. [PDVSA]. He replaces former Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti, who held the post for the last 6 months.

Natera is accompanied in his new functions by the following principal directors: Paul A. Reimpell, Juan Chacin Guzman, Carlos Vogeler Rincones, Arevalo Guzman Reyes, Mario A. Rodriguez, Antonio Casas Gonzalez, Nelson Vasquez, Samuel Wilhelm, Raul Henriquez, and Remigio Fernandez.

Alirio Parra, Julius Trinkunas, Hector Riquezes, and Aristides Bermudez were sworn in as alternates.

These officials were sworn in by President Jaime Lusinchi at the Miraflores Palace.

DE LA ESPRIELLA COMMENTS ON ANDROPOV DEATH

PA111930 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 11 Feb 84 pp 1-A, 8-A

[Report by Demetrio Olaciregui]

[Text] On behalf of the Panamanian Government and people, President Ricardo de la Espriella has expressed his condolences to the Soviet people and state over the death of Supreme Soviet Chairman Yuriy Andropov.

"Even if we do not share their ideology, we value life and uphold the principles of peaceful coexistence and understanding with other governments through dialogue," De la Espriella told national and foreign newsmen in Chiriqui. He added that "it is always regrettable when a human being dies, particularly if that person is the leader of a nation of almost 300 million people."

"That is why Panama laments Andropov's death and expresses its condolences to the Soviet people for the death of their leader and guide," President de la Espriella concluded.

CANAL LABOR FORCE CHANGES SINCE TREATY NOTED

PA102234 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Talk by Fernando Manfredo, deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission -- recorded]

[Excerpt] In October 1979 when the treaty was implemented there were 2,105 U.S. employees. By October 1983 -- these statistics serve as a comparison -- the number of U.S. employees dropped to 1,651. Today there are 454 fewer U.S. employees in the Panama Canal Commission's labor force.

Regarding the third-country nationals, in October 1979 there were 350 third-country nationals employed by the Panama Canal Commission. Today there are 228; 122 fewer.

Meanwhile, today there are 401 more Panamanians on the labor force than in October 1979. Therefore, we can see that there has been a reduction of U.S. and third-country national personnel and an increase in Panamanian employees in the labor force.

There is another factor of Panamanian participation which is less visible. These are not people who have been employed recently but those who have been promoted. In 1979 there were no Panamanians occupying positions as division chiefs. Since then we have seen to it that very important divisions, especially those involved in the operation of the canal, are headed by very qualified Panamanians.

BRIEFS

NEW SOUTH KOREAN AMBASSADOR -- Kim Tae-yong, the new South Korean ambassador in Panama, has arrived in this country. During a brief interview he said he will try to develop a vigorous policy of better commercial and cultural relations between his country and Panama. [Summary] [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 7 Feb 84 p 4-A PA]

BELIZE

POLICE ROUND UP ILLEGALS FOR DEPORTATION

FL101742 Bridgetown CANA in English 1618 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Belize City, Feb 10, CANA -- Belize police say they have deported 19 of 79 Latin Americans, mostly Salvadorans, rounded up and charged them with illegally entering this country or failing to register as aliens. Police Commissioner Maxwell Samuels today said the police carried out a limited operation in a pilot area in the northern Orange Walk District on Monday and Tuesday.

The success of the roundup will determine the scope of future operations against illegal aliens coming into Belize from Guatemala, Honduras, and San Salvador, Commissioner Samuels said. It is not known how many illegal aliens are in Belize, but border patrols of the Belize Defence Force continue to come across foreigners who have settled in the country's interior along its border with Guatemala.

COSTA RICA

SWEDEN'S PALME ARRIVES IN SAN JOSE, MET BY MONGE

PA112213 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Report by William Cespedes]

[Excerpts] Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme arrived in Costa Rica at 1845 today. He was met by Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez, first lady Doris de Monge, Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez, and several cabinet members.

Afterward, Palme held his first press conference on his tour of Mexico, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. He said that he had initially planned to visit only Mexico, given the longstanding relationship between Mexico and Sweden, but in view of the situation in the Central American countries, he had decided to visit Nicaragua [words indistinct] during their struggle against Anastasio Somoza's regime and the support that Sweden has continued to give the Sandinist regime.

Palme described the Kissinger commission report as positive, but he expressed concern about its focus on military and security issues in the area. He said that Central America's countries should solve their own problems and added that Sweden considers the Contadora Group to be a type of Latin American independence organization.

MEXICAN MEDIA CAMPAIGN AIMED AT NEUTRALITY IMAGE

PA121857 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 3 Feb 84 p 3

[Text] Mexicans have launched a new campaign against Costa Rica through their media. The campaign is on the same scale as one launched a year ago, but it is different in focus.

LA REPUBLICA has learned that the Mexican campaign seeks to make the Mexican public and foreign journalists in Mexico believe that "Costa Rica is a U.S. base, and that the Marines will come to this country disguised as road construction workers in order to carry out espionage activities against Nicaragua."

The campaign seeks to distort Costa Rica's image, especially President Monge's image, and to torpedo abroad Costa Rica's proclmation of neutrality with regard to the wars in other countries." [quotation mark as published]

It was learned yesterday at the Foreign Ministry that the government has instructed the Costa Rican Embassy in Mexico to stop this new campaign immediately. As may be recalled, during the previous campaign that was launched a year ago, the embassy only minimally intervened while Costa Rica was daily represented as the country invading Nicaragua.

EL SALVADOR

EDITORIAL CONSIDERS SHULTZ' REMARKS ON ELECTIONS

PA102219 San Salvador EL SALVADOR NEWS-GAZETTE in English 6-12 Feb 84 pp 4, 10

[Editorial: "The Other Side of the Coin"]

[Excerpt] We report the official version of Secretary Shultz' brief visit to El Saldvador: The joint communique, the statements, the toasts, the remarks of the press conference, in our columns.

But there is another version, the insider's version, or an important footnote at least. "The Reagan administration," reads a report under a Caracas, Venezuela dateline -- where Secretary Shultz went after leaving El Salvador -- "is seriously concerned that the outcome of next month's election in El Salvador could jeopardize rather than strengthen democratic rule there."

The report, which gives as its source "U.S. officials," then says that it is feared that a victory by Roberto D'Aubuisson could "polarize" El Salvador's civilian leadership and produce an upswing in human rights abuses by security forces and rightwing death squads." At the same time and in the same report, the "U.S. officials" are said to be concerned that the Armed Forces might not allow Napoleon Duarte to take office if elected or that he could be deposed shortly after taking office.

We discerned a sharp edge to Secretary Shultz" words, which he repeated, that while the the United States was neutral about the democratic process itself. We interpreted this, and said as much in our report, as a blunt warning against a coup d'etat. The above confirms our interpretations.

If these "leaks" have any basis in fact, and they were published in the number one United States "leak source," THE NEW YORK TIMES, there is little reason to doubt that an "unnamed U.S. official" did say something along those lines. It is our opinion that the "unnamed source" either did not get his story straight, is a Democrat, or the reporter missed the point altogether.

Why should Secretary Shultz' private statements conflict with his public statements on El Salvador? There is no need for them to do so and they do not.

Secretary of State Shultz is saying: "The United States wants the results of the elections to be respected." If he said so quite clearly in public and apparently in private, it is because there is some concern that they may not be, and the best way to erase that concern is to speak for the United States precisely and bluntly the way he did.

GOVERNMENT, REBEL FORCES CLASH IN CHALATENANGO

5 Rebels Reported Killed

PA1122 56 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Some 2,000 troops are conducting a counterinsurgency operation in Chalatenango Department, which borders on La Libertad and San Salvador Departments, in search of the guerrillas who attacked the military base at Hacienda Atiocoyo on Wednesday, killing 29 government troops, including 6 Civil Defense members.

The operation is being supported by the Air Force, artillery, and special Cazadores units. It has been learned to date that five extremists have died in the area near El Chilamate and El Gavilan, where the troops are searching for guerrillas.

Bombing, Army Casualties Noted

PA120447 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Our vanguard units are victoriously fighting the Ramon Belloso Battalion, which was trained, advised, and blessed by the United States. According to preliminary reports, it had suffered 40 casualties as of yesterday. These clashes took place in the [words indistinct] yesterday, 10 February.

Your attention! In addition, we have received reports of heavy bombings in the mountains and towns. Your attention! Aerial bombings have taken place in the mountains and in the towns of (Los Vados), (Plan de las Fozas), and Los Naranjos, here in Chalatenango.

The puppet dictatorship and the criminal Air Force have been sending "push-and-pull" planes and helicopters that have indiscriminately strafed and bombed the towns of (Los Vados), (Plan de las Fozas), Los Naranjos (?and) the mountains. These bombings were carried out by the troops, by the dictatorship's criminal aircraft, yesterday afternoon.

Your attention! Over 45 [as heard] casualties have been inflicted on the battalion trained by the Gringos, on the Ramon Belloso Battalion, which is taking part in an invasion of this heroic Chalatenango Department with over 2,000 troops. Troops from what is left of the 4th Brigade and of the Treasury Police's elite unit are also involved.

FMLN ASKS PERMISSION TO OPEN MEXICO CITY OFFICE

PA121739 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 3 Feb 84 p 14

[Text] According to reliable sources, El Salvador's FMLN has asked Mexican authorities to allow it to establish a representative guerrilla office in the Mexican capital. The request is part of a propaganda campaign that the FMLN began several months ago.

Thus far it is unknown whether Mexico will accede to the Salvadoran request, especially inasmuch as Mexico is a Contadora Group member and is theoretically neutral in any guerrilla conflict.

The FMLN plan calls for establishing an office to house part of the diplomatic corps of the most important Salvadoran guerrilla group. The opening of an FMLN office in Mexico would be accompanied by a gradual dismantling of the office of Managua, which would remain open only for the functioning of the guerrilla movement's military command.

VENCEREMOS ON REFUGEES, U.S. FORCES IN HONDURAS

14 Refugees Said Killed

PA110312 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Fourteen Salvadoran refugees in Honduras have been murdered by the Honduran Army in the village of El Guayabito, Ocotepeque Department, near Salvadoran refugee camps. The Honduran Army High Command has said that the 14 murdered Salvadorans were guerrillas. However, Honduran civilian authorities have admitted that the bodies found belonged to Salvadoran refugees. These are the first victims following threats by General Alvarez Martinez and Colonel Garcia Turcios and the maneuvers of some delegates of UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees]. Despite the murders and the brutality of the murderous regime of Alvarez Martinez and Suazo Cordova, the Salvadoran refugees firmly reject relocation.

Country 'Occupied' by U.S.

PA110329 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Honduras, a country occupied! Honduras, a country occupied! Thousands of North American soldiers have built their garrisons in Honduras. The U.S. war marches are heard throughout Honduras! Hundreds of North American vehicles, planes, helicopters, and warships travel daily through Honduran territory as if it were North American property. Today Honduras is occupied by a foreign army.

Honduras, a country occupied! They said that the Gringo soldiers would stay only for the military maneuvers in Honduras. Lies! It has been announced that 1,700 Gringo soldiers will stay in Honduras until the other thousands of soldiers come for the "Big Pine III" maneuvers.

Honduras, an occupied country that is losing its sovereignty day by day. The Yankees have now announced that they will maintain a base for military reconnaissance planes in Honduras. What will they be doing over Salvadoran territory? Honduras has been converted into a Yankee military base. General Alvarez Martinez kneels like a vile lackey and sells himself to the Gringos!

Thousands of Yankees are trampling on Honduras' sovereignty. The Yankees are placing the blood of the Honduran people at the service of imperialist interests. Honduras, a country occupied!

EX-FMLN GUERRILLA LOBO ON ROMERO'S DEATH, REBELS

PA121626 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 3 Feb 84 p 12A

[Text] Salvadoran guerrillas reportedly planned and carried out the assassination of Monsignor Oscar Arnulfo Romero, employing a swift, strategic plan with the cooperation of separatist Basque Fatherland and Liberty, ETA, members.

This was revealed some time ago by a former FMLN guerrilla who left the organization and who is currently under the protection of South American diplomats in an undisclosed Central American country.

The former guerrilla is Commander Pedro Lobo, who claims to be a founder of that subversive organization, and who claims to have been in charge of the FMLN logistical tasks until his resignation.

In his first interview, granted a few days ago, a copy of which was given to LA NACION, Lobo indicates that at least one woman who participated in the crime frequently traveled to Costa Rica.

He says that the bishop's death was planned and carried out to create a new martyr in El Salvador in order to further radicalize the long-standing struggle there.

The commander began his association with the campaign to eradicate illiteracy with Cayetano Carpio and other veteran leaders of the Salvadoran rebels. He says that the Army has always been held responsible for Romero's death although "this really was not so."

Romero, 62, was assassinated on 24 March 1980 while celebrating a mass in memory of the mother of his friend, a San Salvador journalist.

Lobo now claims he witnessed and even participated in meetings at which Romero's death was planned after it had been agreed to "sacrifice a martyr."

"Of course, it was not I, but a council that made the decision. Cayetano Carpio, Melida Anaya, and other people who were not FMLN members at the time, such as Joaquin Villalobos, were at the meeting."

He says that one of the women who was most involved in the case and who participated in the crime belongs to the ETA. She traveled under the alias "Dominica," posing as a nun. She reportedly traveled to Costa Rica on several occasions with other members of the Basque separatist organization.

Pedro Lobo, who considers himself not a deserter but rather a "man who reconsidered things," states that Costa Rica has "always been termed the Switzerland of Central America, and as such it has always been used as a bridge for many activities."

He believes that subversive groups that are active here are intent not on destabilizing local democrary, but on supporting the guerrilla organizations in the area as well as the Nicaraguan Government.

Salvadoran leader Roberto D'Aubuisson and a dozen Salvadoran Armed Forces officers have been blamed by some circles for Romero's death.

The former rebel says that there are not even 3,000 rebels fighting in El Salvador, although they have the support of an important number of Nicaraguans, Cubans, Colombians, Argentines, and a few Libyans.

He explained that the rebel organizations in Central America form a "single tie," despite the fact that they are primarily based in Nicaragua. The veteran leader, who will most likely seek permanent refuge in a Latin American country, believes that if these groups are prevented from obtaining arms and ammunition, the insurgency operation will end in El Salvador. "Few weapons arrive today; far fewer than in the past," he explained. He also indicated that if aid to the Salvadoran Army were increased, the guerrillas would face a permanent stumbling block that would prevent them from executing their plans.

GUATEMALA

REPORTAGE ON DIPLOMATIC CONTACTS WITH BELIZE

Belizean Role in Talks Accepted

PA110201 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] For the first time Guatemala officially accepts Belize as a participant in negotiations, with the right to speak. Even during the administrations of General Lucas and General Rios Montt, talks were held only with representatives of Great Britain; the representatives of Belize were accepted only as observers.

The slow but certain official acceptance of Belize's independence by the Guatemalan Government differs from the official position of a few months ago, specifically from before 8 August 1983, when it was said that our country would accept nothing less than the District of Toledo to recognize Belize as an independent state.

Belize, 22,985 square kilometers in area and with a population smaller than Zone 5 of this capital, was lost because of Guatemalan ineptitude in negotiating and the lack of interest in our foreign affairs.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Ministry has not said anything about last weekend's meeting or the decision to accept Belize's diplomatic participation in the conversations. The Guatemalan Government has not given an explanation for the change, which represent a victory for Great Britain and Belize, because for the first time Guatemala and Belize will hold bilateral talks at the diplomatic level.

Andrade Denies Direct Negotiations

PA110244 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] The Guatemalan ambassador in Washington, Federico Fahsen, was strongly criticized after information was released on his meeting in Washington with the Belizean ambassador.

According to reports receive from Belmopan, the Belizean capital, Fahsen reportedly offered guarantees to the Belizean ambassador that the renewal of U.S. military aid to Guatemala would not represent a threat of armed military action by the Guatemalan Army against Belize, where British intervention still prevails.

Guatemalan Government officials today tried to clear up the incident provoked by Fahsen Ortega and claimed that the two ambassadors had met merely to discuss oil exploration aspects.

The Guatemalan foreign minister, Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran, who also used other arguments to defend the Guatemalan ambassador in Washington, said that the government had not considered the use of force to recover Belize. The following is a recording of the foreign minister's statement:

[Begin Andrade recording] It was a misinterpretation of the contents of a wire received from Belmopan. At his own request, the Belizean ambassador in Washington was received by our ambassador, who learned from his colleague that the motive for his visit was to inform the Guatemalan Government that they were preparing a program of oil exploration in some areas in Belize, near the Guatemalan border. That was all.

As to the concept expressed in the wire received from Belmopan that Guatemala would not resort to force to settle the Belizean problem, we can say, in fact, that our government has reiterated on several occasions that it hopes Guatemalan rights and strategic interests will be respected and safeguarded through negotiations. Therefore, this must in no way be directly or indirectly interpreted as Guatemala's weakening its position in those aspects it has clearly upheld at all times. [end recording]

The Guatemalan foreign minister stressed that there are no negotiations under way with Belizean officials, although he did not explain why Ambassador Fahsen Ortega was authorized to meet with the Belizean ambassador in Washington when, as far as Guatemala is concerned, Belize does not exist as a nation because our country has not recognized its independence.

The leading Guatemalan diplomat did not explain the reasons for bilateral meetings when Guatemala has not yet made any official contacts with Belize, precisely because it has refused to recognize its legal status. Andrade Duran insisted that the talks between the two ambassadors in Washington dealt merely with oil exploration and denied that territorial negotiations on Belize had been discussed. The following is the foreign minister's recorded statement in this respect:

[Begin Andrade recording] [Words indistinct] He simply asked the embassy to receive him to inform the ambassador about a purely technical issue, such as oil exploration. At no time, therefore, should this be considered or interpreted as a negotiation with the Government of Belize, since our government has maintained a firm and clear stand of not recognizing the unilateral independence of Belize; we shall continue our negotiations with Great Britain in this respect. [end recording]

OFFICER CITES MEJIA ON COUNTRY'S IMAGE

PA100425 Guatemala City DIARIO EL GRAFICO in Spanish 9 Feb 84 p 8

[Excerpt] "During meetings with members of the security forces, the head of state instructed them to take special care not to harm the country's image," Colonel Edgar Djalma Dominquez has reported.

The military officer said that he meets every week with the head of state and security officers and that specific orders have been issued to prevent harming the country's image.

NEW FORCE OFFICIAL GUNNED DOWN IN CAPITAL

PA110447 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Leaders of the New Force committee for the formation of a political party are holding a meeting at this time to discuss the murder of Jorge Galvez Loaiza, the group's secretary for the Central District. It has been reported that the political party, which is considered leftist and is seeking to participate in the upcoming electoral process for the first time, will release a communique on the murder of the leader. Galvez Loaiza was found dead in his automobile in a ravine in Guatemala City's Zone 17, near the Rafael Landivar University.

A New Force leader reported that Galvez Loaiza had been subjected to extreme torture before being killed. His body had numerous bullet holes in different areas. It was also reported that Galvez Loaiza was carrying 60 New Force registration lists with him last night when he was intercepted by five hooded men.

The same source said that there was a total of 1,200 signatures on the 60 lists and added that the ranking leaders of New Force are currently holding an emergency meeting. A communique is expected within the next few hours.

THREE PARTIES FULFILL REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

PA110354 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] The Supreme Electoral Tribunal has reported in a news conference that as of now only three political groups have met the requirements for registration as parties, these groups being the MLN [National Liberation Movement], the FUR [United Revolutionary Front], and the PUA [Anti-Communist Unification Party], which fulfilled this requirement yesterday.

Eighteen political groups have submitted only partial documentation. The one that has submitted the fewest documents is the Populist Party, which has delivered only 12 pages listing 240 adherents.

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA ON PROPOSED U.S. MILITARY BASE

PA101951 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1140 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Excerpt] During a press conference that Foreign Secretary Dr Edgardo Paz Barnica granted to newsmen at the presidential palace, he discussed various topics related to the Central American crisis, the Contadora Group peace efforts, and the Honduran Government's stance. The foreign secretary replied vigorously to the newsmen's questions. He discussed the installation of military bases in Central America as follows:

[Begin recording] First, I have already said that Honduras -- and this has been asserted in the commitments in the framework of the Contadora Group -- opposes all foreign participation in the Central American area, military participation, that is. In the measure that we find a general and regional peaceful solution within the framework of the Contadora efforts or any other international effort, a foreign military presence in Central America, be it regional or extraregional, should disappear from the area. In this particular instance I mean U.S. military advisers and instructors, as well as military and security advisers and instructors in Nicaragua who have come from Cuba, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Libya, and other countries. All Central American countries have made a commitment to eradicate the foreign military presence from Central America once a peaceful solution to Central America's crisis has been achieved in a general and regional manner.

We believe this solution to have three aspects: a security aspect and a fundamental aspect, that is, the reestablishment of a military and security balance in the Central American region. This balance has been broken by Nicaragua's excessive armaments. There is also a political aspect, the enforcement of genuinely pluralist democratic systems produced by truly free elections in which a citizen can cast his vote without any restrictions or abuses. These should be elections where freedom of expression, freedom of political association, union freedom, and freedom of worship exist, where ethnic minorities are not persecuted and restricted, and where the process is not based on a deception. These elections should be such that the principle of the people's self-determination exerts full control.

In the economic and social aspects, it is urgent that social and economic structural reforms be carried out in our countries. These reforms should have a deep nature, however revolutionary, but they should be effected in a peaceful and democratic manner. We consider that social problems, social contradictions, the political expressions that have existed in some Central American countries, as well as injustice and economic exploitations, are the primary causes of the violence that shakes some countries of the Central American region, such as El Salvador and Guatemala. Fortunately, we in Honduras enjoy a social peace that we want to strengthen through a stable democratic system and a peaceful policy for Central America.

According to what I have read in the newspapers, President Suazo Cordova said that he would agree to a base, a military center, being opened in Honduras to be managed by Honduras with a fundamental characteristic: Honduras would not yield a single inch of its national sovereignty, but such a base would be (?opened) under the Honduran Government's administration, control, and absolute jurisdiction. According to what I have read, this is what President Suazo Cordova said.

I understand there have been some preliminary (?talks) in this direction with the United States, since there would be some initial cooperation by the U.S. Government; but nothing formal has been agreed upon so far. Personally, I oppose the installation of foreign bases in Honduras or any other Central American country. I believe we should support the decoloniazation process that marks 20th century international relations and not create colonies in Central American countries or any other part of the world. This has been the Honduran Government's stance.

Now, if there is a center managed and directed by Hondurans, that is a legitimate right of every state related to its right to be prepared, to be ready for the defense of its territorial integrity and national sovereignty as required for the maintenance of democratic institutions according to the Constitution of the Republic. It should be remembered that any such measure has to be approved by the president, that is, the executive power, which is an expression of the national population through free elections. [end recording]

ASYLUM GRANTED CUBAN ADVISER IN MANAGUA EMBASSY

PA111914 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica has reported that the Honduran Government yesterday granted political asylum to Lieutenant Gerardo Manquela Gomez, a Cuban doctor who was an adviser to the Sandinist government's militias.

The reason that Manquela Gomez requested refuge at the Honduran Embassy in Managua is unknown, but it is further proof of foreign interference in that neighboring country, which is aimed at destabilizing democratic governments in the region, the foreign secretary said. He added that the incident shows that Nicaragua is not complying with the commitments it has accepted within the framework of the Contadora Group efforts; on the contrary, its policy is clearly expansionistic and aggressive.

Colonel Isidro Tapia, the Honduran ambassador to Managua, delivered a note to the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry stating that the Honduran Government had granted political asylum to the Cuban officer and doctor, and simultaneously requesting the corresponding safeconduct, as specified at the 1954 Caracas Convention. Efforts are being conducted in order to obtain the safe-conduct, which the Nicaraguan Government is obliged to grant, based on international agreements such as those signed at the Caracas Convention.

Paz Barnica said that he could not state if Manquela Gomez' request for protection is part of a massive desertion due to treatment received in Nicaragua, but that it is indeed a clear demonstration that members of the Cuban Revolutionary Army are giving military and security advice to the current Nicaraguan Government.

According to official reports in Honduras, Manquela Gomez is a member of the Union of Cuban Pioneers, and has been leader of the Federation of Intermediate-Level Students, of the Union of Young Communists, and the Federation of University Students. Manquela Gomez also participated in the Cuban Civil Defense and in the revolution. He has held important posts, and was an adviser for Nicaraguan militias. He is 23, married and was born in Havana.

Honduras, as a free country with a democratic government that abides by the law, will receive any foreign citizen who is willing to respect Honduran laws, the foreign secretary said.

In conclusion, Paz Barnica said that the Honduran Government has always respected international agreements and that it is a member of the commissions on political or diplomatic asylum [comisiones sobre asilo politico o diplomatico].

ARMY DISPUTES 'INVENTED' SANDINIST CLAIMS

PA110347 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 10 Feb 84 p 5

[Excerpts] Colonel Cesar Elvir Sierra, Armed Forces Public Relations chief, said yesterday that a report on the capture of an Honduran soldier who denounced an alleged collaboration of Honduran helicópters with the counterrevolution is another Sandinist lie. According to a UPI dispatch datelined Managua, Sandinist soldiers captured Carcamo Ramos, the Honduran soldier who made the accusation, in Waspan.

He said that helicopters operated by Honduran and U.S. pilots provide military support to the revels of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN. Col Elvir Sierra commented that Carcamo Ramos is a person invented by the Sandinists. The whole report is false, Elvir Sierra said when asked about the alleged participation of General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, Honduran Armed Forces chief, in an attack on the Las Manos custom post.

Elvir Sierra also noted that Perez Esquivel, Nobel Peace Prize winner, recently denied another Sandinist lie which reported that 200 Miskitos refugees were killed by Honduran soldiers late last year.

REFUGEES TO BE RELOCATED IN YORO DEPARTMENT

PA110430 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 10 Feb 84 p 8

[Excerpt] The Honduran National Refugee Commission this Monday will begin to implement a plan to relocate the Salvadoran and Guatemalan refugees who are currently in the western part of the country. They will be transferred to Yoro Department. This action will be carried out within 3 months.

Colonel Abraham Garcia Turcios, retired, who is coordinating this operation, said yesterday after a meeting with the other members of the commission at the Government Secretariat that the exact date for moving the refugees inland has not yet been decided.

NICARAGUA

OFFICIALS MOURN DEATH OF SOVIET LEADER ANDROPOV

Moment of Silence Observed

PA102014 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Nicaragua has observed 1 minute of silence because of the regrettable death on Thursday in Moscow of Soviet President Yuriy Andropov. The minute of silence was requested by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, during the mass event that took place this morning in the city of Rivas to dedicate the Gaspar Garcia Laviana Hospital. The solemn ceremony was attended by Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme and his high-level retinue, since his country contributed much to the construction of the hospital.

Commander Daniel Ortega spoke after the moment of silence in honor of Yuriy Andropov. He said there is a sincere friendship between Nicaragua and the Soviet Union, and that Nicaragua laments the death of the Soviet stateman. The commander then referred to counterrevolutionary activities supported by U.S. imperialism and to the aid that Sweden, a country that is geographically smaller than the United States and with a smaller population, has given Nicaragua. In this regard, he said the following:

[Begin Ortega recording] In this situation we have had the cooperation and backing of the people of the world, with the people [words indistinct]

Sweden is a country that [words indistinct] in international cooperation for development. It has traditionally dedicated approximately 1 percent of its gross national product to promoting development in Third World countries.

On the other hand, the [words indistinct] of the United States [words indistinct] development for war, for oppression, for the exploitation of the people [words indinstinct] Latin America. It dedicates only 0.2 percent of its gross national product to financing development programs in Third World Countries.

It must be understood that Sweden is a small country with [words indistinct] and a population of 12 million, and that the United States has 9,263,000 square km and a population of 221 million.

How can we characterize U.S. cooperation with the people of Nicaragua? [words indistinct] Is this a cooperation for life, or is this a cooperation for death, for terror, for division? The U.S. Government has approved more than 50 million for [passage indistinct]. [end recording]

3-Day Mourning Declared

PA110442 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] The Government of National Reconstruction has decreed a 3-day mourning period for the death of CPSU Secretary General Yuriy Andropov, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The FSLN, the Government Junta, and the people of Nicaragua wish to express their sincere condolences to the people and Government of the Soviet Union for the death of Yuriy Andropov. His death is a loss not only to the Soviet Union, but to mankind.

With his death, the Nicaraguan people have lost a true friend who promoted strengthened relations and cooperation between our peoples, parties, and governments.

A high-level Nicaraguan delegation will leave in the next few days to attend the funeral of Yuriy Andropov. The delegation will be headed by the Coordinator of the Government Junta Commander Daniel Ortega, Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto, and Rene Nunez, secretary of the FSLN.

'Friendly' Ties With USSR Noted

PA112029 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] The FSLN National Directorate sent a condolence message to the CPSU Central Committee a few hours after learning about the death of the Soviet state and party leader Yuriy Andropov.

The note, signed by Commander Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the Political Commission of the FSLN National Directorate, stresses the irreparable loss that Andropov's death represents.

Our people feel profound admiration and respect for Companero Andropov, for his tenacious work on behalf of the implementation of the measures for safeguarding world peace, which is the most cherished dream of the Soviet people, the peoples of the socialist community, and all people, the message adds. The note also stresses the solidarity demonstrated by the Soviet people and their late leader for Nicaraguan reconstruction and the changes promoted by the FSLN.

Commenting to journalists about the significance of Andropov's death, Commander Jaime Wheelock expressed his regret (?for the death). According to Wheelock, Andropov bolstered both Soviet aid for Nicaragua and respect for national sovereignty and self-determination. Andropov conscientiously sought peace, detente, and dialogue, Wheelock added.

Government Junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas stated that Andropov's death sends Nicaragua into mourning due to the USSR's friendly ties with Nicaragua and respect for the country.

Leaders Sign Condolences Book

PA111804 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] The members of the FSLN National Directorate and of the Government Junta signed the book of condolences in the Soviet Embassy last night on the occasion of Yuriy Andropov's death. The Nicaraguan leaders expressed their personal grief and that of the Nicaraguan Government and people to Soviet Ambassador German Shlyapnikov and the embassy's diplomatic personnel.

Yesterday the Soviet Embassy building was filled with flowers sent by government entities, mass organizations, and friends of the Soviet Union.

Message of Condolences Sent

PA111756 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Note of condolences sent by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, to the Soviet leadership; no date given]

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

To the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet

To the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Dear Companeros: The Nicaraguan people, the FSLN, and the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction extend their most sincere condolences to you for the irreparable loss suffered by the party, people, and Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics upon the death on 9 February of Companero Yuriy Andropov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the CPSU, and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

With Companero Andropov's death, mankind has lost an unswerving fighter for peace, independence, and the sovereignty of the peoples, and the Nicaraguan people have lost a true friend who promoted the strengthening of multifaceted relations and cooperation among our peoples, parties, and governments.

Delegation Departs for Moscow

PA112002 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1816 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Managua, 11 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan delegation that will attend the funeral of Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov left today, Saturday, via Cuba for Moscow. The official high-level delegation is headed by Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and includes Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto and Rene Nunez, secretary general of the FSLN National Directorate. Jacinto Suarez, Nicaraguan ambassador to Moscow, also accompanied the delegation to Moscow. Ortega said at Sandino Airport in Managua that the Sandinists will be present at Andropov's funeral in Moscow on Wednesday to "demonstrate their respect for the memory of the late leader." The Nicaraguan leader added that Andropov struggled for peace and maintained good relations between the USSR and Nicaragua.

SWEDEN'S PALME EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT

PA101556 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme today stated his support for Nicaragua's economic, social, and democratic development, as expressed in the elections announced for 1985. Palme said that foreign aggression against our country is unacceptable.

At the conclusion of a meeting with the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, the National Directorate of the FSLN, and Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, the prime minister urged the international community to condemn border war activities against Nicaragua and retierated the solidarity of the Swedish Government and people for the Sandinist people's revolutionary process.

Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the government junta, characterized Palme's visit to Nicaragua as a very brave gesture and said that during the meeting they discussed Central American problems. Commander Ortega reiterated the Nicaraguan people's appreciation of the Swedish people's and government's permanent solidarity.

Prime Minister Palme was favorably impressed by the advances that the electoral process has made since 31 January. He reiterated his criticism of the U.S. policy toward Central America. He was especially critical of the view that this is an East-West conflict and not the result of internal social problems.

The Swedish prime minister will leave tomorrow for Costa Rica, the final leg of the tour he began a few days ago in Mexico, where he and Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid called for rejecting interventionist policies in Central America.

Tomorrow, before leaving, the Swedish leader will dedicate a hospital financed by the Swedish Government and [word indistinct] in the city of Rivas, in another gesture of solidarity with the Nicaraguan Government and people.

Talks With Ortega

LD101453 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Prime Minister Olof Palme, who is currently in Nicaragua, has had several talks with the leader of the Sandinist government, Daniel Ortega. During the talks Ortega has assured Palme that the Government of Nicaragua wants to hold elections and that it believes it necessary to lift the state of emergency and censorship before the elections are held. Olof Palme also met with representatives of the opposition, who maintained following the talks that the Swedish prime minister holds a too romantic view of the regime in Nicaragua.

Dedicates Hospital With Ortega

PA110130 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, during the inauguration of the Gaspar Garcia Laviana Hospital in Rivas on 10 February -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Today Mr Palme [Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme] inaugurated this hospital. The hospital will carry the name of Gaspar Garcia Laviana. This hospital is a symbol of the cooperation given by Sweden and the IDB. We cannot help thinking that there is a military power that has brought about the increased need for medical services and hospitals in Nicaragua, inflicting deaths and wounded with its aggressive policy. But there is also the moral power of peoples and governments who reject this aggressive policy and help us build hospitals to save our people, not only from disease and epidemics, but from the wounds inflicted by foreign aggressors' attacks.

What did 1983 mean? Greater efforts for the working people; greater efforts for the laborers, peasants, patriotic producers, youths, and women; greater efforts in defense, production, awareness, and organization. Who were the enemies of this national effort? The U.S. Government's policy; the Honduran Army's officers who lent themselves to this policy; the Somozist counterrevolutionaries and the traitors; the speculators and the irresponsible producers; the politicians and journalists who have placed their hopes in the foreign intervention.

How can we describe the cooperation of the United States for the people of Nicaragua? How can the people describe this cooperation? Can you say that U.S. cooperation with Nicaragua is a cooperation for life? [people answer "No"] Is it a cooperation of death, terror, and destruction? More than $50 million has been approved by the U.S. Government to be used in covert actions against Nicaragua, and this has meant 1,773 Nicaraguans who were victims of murder and kidnappings during 1983. Of these, (?710) were Nicaraguans who died.

Yesterday the U.S. Department of Defense reported that aircraft equipped with modern instruments and photographic and radar (?equipment) will be sent to Honduras late this month to carry out peaceful reconnaissance missions. Meanwhile, we are receiving dispatches that state that Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, Chiguin, is in Miami at the same time that traitor Pastora, Adolfo Calero, and other traitors and betrayers of the homeland, who the U.S. Government is trying today to unite, are also in Miami.

We ask ourselves: Who is the enemy of peace in Central America? The United States and its warmongering policy. Who is the enemy of democracy in Central America? The United States with its support for an unjust and repressive system. Who is the enemy of freedom, justice, and truth in Central America? The United States, because with its military and economic power it is trying to support the murderers of Monsignor Romero, of Father (?Carney) in Honduras, and the former Somozist guardsmen and traitors.

Amid these aggressions 1984 brings with it new efforts in the defense of the revolution, within the Patriotic Military Service, in the organization of the reserve battalions, militia, and civil defense. In 1983 we registered an economic growth of 5.1 percent and inflation of 35 percent.

Despite the aggressions and economic problems, the revolution continues to advance, consolidating its institutions and working to perfect its judicial aspect and the new judicial order in which the elections will play an important role. The participation of the people and all those truly national economic and political forces will help strengthen democracy in Nicaragua.

Despite the aggressions, despite the limitations of foreign exchange, we will continue promoting the agrarian reform. This year we will distribute to the real owners, the peasants, 700,000 manzanas of land that will benefit the cooperative and individual sectors. [applause]

We are not enemies of the United States; the Nicaraguan people are not enemies of the United States; the Nicaraguan Government is not an enemy of the United States; the FSLN is not an enemy of the United States. The U.S. Government is the enemy of the Nicaraguan people. [applause] This is why we defend the right to friendship with the United States. We have made specific proposals to achieve this goal. However, the U.S. Government has answered with arrogance, threats, and blows. They don't want friends.

The U.S. leaders must understand that they can find friends in Nicaragua. What do you think about this, can they find friends here? [people shout "Yes"] Can they find slaves here? [people answer "No"] They will never find slaves here because we broke those chains on 19 July; we are now free and will never again be slaves. [applause and slogans]

This poor and working people has its dignity, firmness, and will to fight for this free homeland that Sandino left us or to die. We are not alone; we have the love of the people, and this is much more powerful than all the cannons, carriers, aircraft, and sophisticated equipment used by the aggressors. [applause] This is why today the people of Sweden, worthily represented by Prime Minister Olof Palme and his distinguished delegation, are here. [applause] Sweden and Nicaragua are brother countries. Long live the friendship between Sweden and Nicaragua. [people shout "Long live"] On the 50th anniversary [people shout "Sandino lives"] Free fatherland [people shout "Or death"]

ORTEGA CITES FSLN SUPPORT FOR 1985 ELECTIONS

PA111817 Paris AFP in Spanish 1235 GMT 11 Feb 84

[By Jean-Pierre Bousquet]

[Text] Managua, 11 Feb (AFP) -- The 1985 elections in Nicaragua will be an occasion for the people "to ratify and rectify" the revolutionary process, Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, today told AFP in an exclusive interview.

Ortega, considered by most observers to be the most likely FSLN presidential candidate, stated upon greeting Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme on Thursday that the FSLN is ready to turn over power to whoever wins the elections, should the FSLN lose. "If the people vote for another option, we will have to respect the results" of the elections, Ortega stated.

Ortega insisted to AFP that statements such as the one made by Interior Minister Tomas Borge that "we are not going to lose at the polls what we have won through arms," which are being used by the opposition to prove that the Sandinist leaders are unwilling to hold clean elections, do not express a refusal to accept the outcome of the elections, but reflect the confidence of one leader in the people's support for Sandinism.

"I also believe that at the polls the people will support what we have achieved in the liberation war," Ortega added. Speaking about the doubts of some sectors regarding the validity of the electoral process, Ortega noted that this is "understandable in a difficult situation such as the one experienced by the Nicaraguan revolution, which faces the military power of the United States."

The junta coordinator aksed skeptics to consider that situation and not to hastily judge the electoral process, which responds to "a need to institutionalize the Nicaraguan revolution."

Ortega recalled that the decision to announce the elections for 1985 was made by the junta in 1980. At that time, he added, "there was no aggression by the United States, and it was assumed that this interim period would provide enough time to rebuild the country. The aggression has complicated the situation. That is why we believe that the main enemy of the Nicaraguan elections is U.S. policy."

The "U.S. agression" is present throughout Ortega's analysis, particularly "regarding the economic and most vital sectors and the life of the Nicaraguan citizens, which affects all efforts to stabilize the revolution." Ortega claims this as the cause for the restrictive measures imposed on the press. "The need for the political parties to have media access" is part of a series of measures currently being studied within the framework of the electoral process. As for current censorship measures, these reflect our complex situation, the Sandinist leader told AFP. Reliable sources in Managua expect that the measures will soon be partially lifted, within the framework of the state of emergency, whereby censorship will be limited to military activities.

Despite the attacks and the military pressure, "We have been clear: We are firm in our decision to carry out the electoral process, " Ortega stated. "The decision to hold elections has been carefully considered," he added, simultaneously rejecting the "speculations" about the attitude of Junta sectors toward the electoral process.

"The FSLN unanimously supports the elections," he stated. Regarding electoral participation, which is rejected by the armed opposition and questioned by the opposition parties of the Democratic Coordinating Board, the Sandinist commander expressed his wish for the greatest amount of participation.

"We do not have any policy regarding particular groups, only regarding certain people or citizens, regarding the 'Nicaraguans,'" he said referring to those responsible for the "rescue" group formed by opposition former anti-Somozists who are currently exiled, but who reject the armed struggle against the regime.

Referring to these people, Ortega mentioned the 4 December 1983 amnesty decree which benefitted, he noted, former members of the armed groups the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), and the Indian Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity organization. The only exclusion, Ortega noted, "is the leaders of these counterrevolutionary organizations who have received foreign financing, in this case from the United States."

As for the actual preparation and development of the elections, Ortega said that the possibility is being studied of inviting delegations from representative countries to observe the elections. There is also the case, Ortega added, of the offers to aid in the elections' organization, which have been received by countries such as France. These offers are being studied to see of what use they might be.

HUMBERTO ORTEGA ADDRESSES MILITARY GRADUATES

PA120417 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2143 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Managua, 11 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- The Sandinist Government today accused the United States of waging a campaign of "diversions" to create "distrust" and to "separate" the people from their revolutionary leadership.

Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega, chief of the Nicaraguan Armed Forces, said at a graduation ceremony for Army officers that "the imperialists" are using the country's economic problems and other difficulties "to creat confusion." According to Ortega, the United States stresses the faults and inefficiency of the state in an effort to diminish the people's support for Sandinism.

The top-ranking Army leader said that "the imperialists" have the support of "their local spokesmen," including rightist politicians, the productive sectors, and "the reactionary clergymen" in their "distraction campaign." Although Ortega said that the 1985 general elections "are a task that the revolution must fulfill," he also said that the elections "will not mean great changes"; however, they will serve to give "legal and constitutional elements to the revolution."

Humberto Ortega declared that "militarily, 1984 will be just as difficult as 1983," because the "enemy" activity at the northern and southern borders "is a disease that will go on for years." The military leader encouraged the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) officers to become "clarifiers" [clarificadores] for themselves, their troops, and the masses in general to counteract the "imperialist" campaign.

Ortega added that the "Somozist guardsmen," who attack from Honduras, and Eden Pastora's men, who attack from the Costa Rican Atlantic coast, "are not a strategic danger to the revolution." However, he said that "they are parasites" who are "wasting" the country economically and hindering the development of important programs.

But, Ortega added, the most important dangers that the revolution continues to face "are the attacks carried out by the region's puppet armies, like the Honduran Army and other forces that are supported by the Reagan administration."

Ortega encouraged the officers and troops to be prepared not only to stop the "Somozist guardsmen, who are incapable of occupying towns and defending their positions," but to confront a U.S. military invasion as well.

Ortega was the main speaker at the Pedro Arauz Military School in Juigalpa, in the central zone, where more than 1,000 new EPS officers completed their education.

COMMANDER RUIZ ADDRESSES ANDEN ANNIVERSARY EVENT

PA121523 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 6 Feb 84 pp 1, 5

[Excerpts] "If we have been flexible, it is because we have been reasonable; however, we have not been reasonable because we have been intimidated....Our people, our government, the Sandinist front, are sincerely aligned with the Salvadoran people's struggle, which they will support with all their moral strength," Henry Ruiz, commander of the revolution, firmly stated on Saturday while addressing hundreds of teachers who were celebrating the fifth anniversary of the consolidation of ANDEN [National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers].

The National Directorate member stated that Nicaragua will not yield to increased pressure from the U.S. Government. "Neither the air raids nor the threats will make us give in. We demand respect, and we are willing to earn and to defend that respect," he stressed.

Amid continuous audience applause, the leader added that "Nicaragua's solidarity cannot be bought, nor can El Salvador's surrender be sold," because both are based on "deep and historically-based feelings, which are nothing new, but were forged in the struggle of Farabundo and Sandino."

Commander Ruiz reiterated that the electoral process that begins this year in Nicaragua must not interrupt the tasks of defense and production, alter the country's order, or change the established ideas of Sandino. "The elections will serve to confirm that the weapons that are in the people's hands today are the civic votes with which to endorse revolutionary power," he maintained.

He warned that the process of institutionalization cannot be interrupted. According to him, this process does not mean the election of a president, but "the solution of administrative problems, an increase in production, the solution of educational problems, and the expansion of the revolutionary process."

Ruiz then reviewed the concept of political pluralism, from which the right wing seeks to exclude the scientific ideas of the revolution due to a fear that "the FSLN will either overwhelmingly win or retain power in 1985."

"As Sandinists, as revolutionaries, we ask the promoters of pluralism: What type of pluralism do you want?" the commander asked rhetorically. "Do you want to seize power in order to persecute the revolution and the organized teachers, and to eliminate the mass organizations?"

After 23 years of FSLN struggle and more than 4 years of ongoing struggle by the Nicaraguan people, we are entitled to say that "the pluralism we are talking about entails Sandinist hegemony," thus imposing reality in the face of these promoters' arguments, Ruiz stressed.

"Why do our people die at our borders; why do they die and yet continue to fight in the mountains? Is it for causes other than the revolutionary plan?" Commander Ruiz stressed that the commitment to defense and production is still in effect in Nicaragua at various levels of national development, in order to fight waste and speculation. "This is a difficult year due to a lack of resources, the problems of the war, and the ideological political struggle," he reiterated while expressing his absolute confidence that "however difficult 1984 may be, the people's victory will not be stopped."

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH USSR -- The Nicaraguan and Soviet Governments yesterday signed an important program for scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation for the 1984-85 period, within the framework of a 1980 agreement between the two countries. The signatories of the cooperation program were Victor Hugo Tinoco, Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister, and German Shlyapnikov, Soviet ambassador to Nicaragua. Soviet cooperation extends to the areas of health, education, science, and sports. This is the third time that Nicaragua and the Soviet Union have signed reciprocal aid agreements in this regard. [Text] [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Feb 84 PA]

COUNCIL OF STATE DECLARES MOURNING FOR ANDROPOV

FL102142 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] The Council of State of the Republic of Cuba has declared a period of official mourning from 11 to 14 February on the death of Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. It orders that during the official mourning period, the national flag be flown at half-mast at public and military buildings.

Andropov's Career Highlighted

PA101735 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] The name of Yuriy Andropov will always remain in the hearts of the Soviet people and of all mankind, stressed an official communique broadcast today over Moscow radio and television on the occasion of the death of the USSR's highest leader.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet passed away at the age of 69 after a long illness. He was born on 15 June 1914 to a worker's family and joined the ranks of the Communist Party at the age of 25. He began work at an early age and when he was still young he participated in the war to repel the Nazi-fascist attack on his country that began in 1941.

After the war he occupied various posts within the party, and in 1953 he was appointed ambassador to Hungary. Four years later, Andropov was appointed head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee. He became secretary general of that organization in 1962, and 5 years later he was appointed president of the Committee for State Security. He became an alternate of the CPSU Politburo in 1967, and was promoted to full member in 1973.

In November 1982 he was elected general secretary of the CPSU, after the death of Leonid Brezhnev. Andropov had also been president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet since June 1983. He received the title of Hero of Socialist Work in 1974. He was also decorated several times with the Order of Lenin, of the October Revolution, and of the Red Flag.

Castro Signs Condolences Book

FL110202 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro this afternoon went to the Soviet Embassy to sign the book of condolences there. On the occasion of the death of the general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, at 1830 [2330 GMT] our commander in chief, accompanied by other members of the Politburo, the Secretariat, and the Central Committee, went to the embassy of that sister nation to express their sorrow over the loss of the dear Soviet leader.

Condolences Sent

PA111727 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and of Ministers, has sent a message of condolences to the Soviet Government and peoples and to the CPSU on the occasion of Soviet President Yuriy Andropov's death.

The note states that the death of Andropov, an eminent son of the Soviet people and an outstanding figure in the international communist movement, is a loss not only for the Soviet people, the socialist community, and communists throughout the world, but also for the multitudes of people throughout the world who respected him as one of the most outstanding statesmen at this point in history.

In his message, Castro stresses Andropov's irrefutable pronouncements repudiating the aggressive policy of the current U.S. Administration, as well as his clear proposals for facilitating the reestablishment of an international atmosphere favoring detente. This distinguished him as a determined force for the continuation of the Leninist peace policy that has historically characterized the Soviet Union.

Although death has interrupted his exceptional work in the international arena, Fidel adds, the ideas and principles that Andropov so firmly and precisely held form a basis for the Soviet Union and people throughout the world to continue working to eliminate the dangers of a nuclear conflagration and to restore the premises enabling mankind to achieve peace.

After stressing that Andropov's death has deprived Cubans of a true friend, Castro recalls that in all the posts he held in the CPSU and the government, the deceased Soviet leader demonstrated his affection, understanding, and support for Cuba.

The message adds that in Andropov's occupation of the most prominent CPSU and Soviet state posts, he exceptionally confirmed his feelings of friendship toward Cuba as well as his understanding of the requirements of Soviet cooperation with our country regarding its national defense and economic development.

The Cuban people and communists share the grief of the Soviet people and communists, and once again express at this sorrowful time their conviction to always march together along the paths of socialism and communism for the independence of the peoples and for peace, Castro concludes in his message of condolence.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON KOREAN REUNIFICATION EFFORTS

FL101240 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] The Cuban Foreign Ministry has issued a statement condemning the U.S. military presence in South Korea and the pro-imperialist policy of the puppet South Korean Government, which are making the reunification of the Korean Peninsula increasingly difficult.

The document added that the international public is very much aware of the efforts being made by the DPRK to achieve a peaceful and independent reunification of the homeland -- the endless number of statements issued and talks and activities held to accomplish this end.

The Cuban Foreign Ministry vigorously condemned the threatening "Team Spirit 84" maneuvers, and reiterated the Cuban support for and solidarity with the just initiative of the DPRK to ease the existing tensions between the North and South on the Korean Peninsula and to avoid the possibility of a war of unknown consequences.

SELA SECRETARY MEETS WITH FIDEL CASTRO

PA102002 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 2 Feb 84 p D-7

[Text] The Cuban Government has expressed its full support for SELA and has officially committed itself to strengthening and participating in the various areas of Latin American economic cooperation, especially those included in ALADI. Sebastian Alegrett, permanent secretary of SELA, along with a delegation formed by Miguel Rodriguez, Miguel Angel Gonzalez, and Edgardo Silberskasten, met with Fidel Castro, head of the Cuban Government, to review the different economic problems of the region.

The Cuban Government said that as a result of the Quito Declaration, Cuban intergation into the Latin American community might be intensified. During the last two meetings held between SELA and Cuban officials, the need to strengthen this multinational organization was insisted upon, because of the problems the OAS has had in solving various regional problems.

YOUTH FESTIVAL PREPARATORY MEETING BEGINS 9 FEB

Machado Ventura Opens Session

FL101350 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] At the opening of the first meeting of the International Preparatory Committee of the 12th World Youth and Students' Festival, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the party's Politburo, has said that the festival will show the experience and maturity of the world youth movement and its determination to preserve peace. The leader said that humankind has never needed the struggle for anti-imperialist solidarity, peace, and friendship among peoples more than it does now. Solidarity, peace and friendship among the peoples are demonstrated at the youth meetings, which not only represent talks that last for a few days but constitute a movement that gathers the legitimate aspirations of the new generation.

The highlight of the opening session of this preparatory meeting was praise and support for the proposal of the Leninist Komsomol to hold the 125th World Youth and Students' Festival in Moscow. The fact that the 14 delegates who spoke at yesterday's session favored the proposal implies that it will be unanimously approved by the participants, just as it was approved by the members of the WFDY Executive Committee.

This preparatory meeting will close tomorrow with a great youth solidarity march that will begin in an area near the University of Havana at 1800 and will proceed on San Lazaro Street, ending at the Monument to Medical Students located on Prado and Malecon Boulevards.

Solidarity With C.A. Rally

FL111933 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Report by Robert Campos from the Palace of Conventions in Havana -- live relay]

[Excerpt] Last night, during the first meeting of the International Preparatory Committee of the 12th World Youth and Students' Festival, a rally of solidarity with Central America and against U.S. intervention in the area was held.

A document, approved by those present at the meeting, was issued. The document noted that we are witnessing the gradual increase of armed attacks on the glorious Sandinist people's revolution and with the criminal invasion of Grenada. It added that the participants issued a call to the world's democratic, progressive, and revolutionary forces to fight for happiness and social progress.

The representative of the Polish youth spoke at today's session. He backed the Bulgarian proposal to hold the second meeting of the International Preparatory Committee in Sofia. Then Comrade Martinez, second secretary of the Union of Young Communists, spoke, expressing support for the proposal made for the holding of the 12th festival in Moscow. He stressed the need for great efforts to make the next youth meeting a success.

(Ho Hang Sum), delegates from Viet Nam's Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth, read a message of condolence addressed to the Leninist Komsomol on Yuriy Andropov's death.

Castro Meets With Participants

FL111900 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Last night Commander in Chief Fidel Castro held a friendly meeting with a large group of participants of the first meeting of the International Preparatory Committee of the 12th [World Youth and Students'] Festival. During the meeting they discussed the festival, other aspects of the youths' activities, and the solemn march that will be held to deliver the flag of the 11th Youth Festival to the country that will hold the next festival.

DEFENSE OF FALKLANDS DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

FL102053 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Jorge Lezcano Perez, vice president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, and other assembly members have held a fraternal meeting with 63 members of the People's Committee for the Defense of the Sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands at the Palace of Conventions. They are in Cuba as tourists invited by the Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of People.

Lezcano Perez described to the Argentine visitors some important moments in the Cuban revolution, the country's institutionalization process, and the preparations taking place for the selection and nomination of candidates for delegate positions that will start on 15 February.

The committee members will stay in Cuba until 22 February, visiting places of economic and social interest. They will also meet with the Salvadoran front group.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SWISS, AUSTRIAN FIRMS

FL101700 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] The Cuban enterprise (Energoimporo), officials of the Light Industry Ministry, and a consortium made up of the firms (Andrix) of Austria and (Brown Bovery) of Switzerland have signed a commercial agreement in our capital.

This agreement established that our country will acquire several pieces of technological equipment for the Felton Thermoelectrical Plant to be built in Holguín soon. The installation will help in speeding up the region's economic development and will be one of the most efficient plants in the country's thermoelectric system.

Diplomatic personalities participated in the signing of the commercial agreement.

WORK OF DOCTORS, NURSES IN ANGOLA PRAISED

FL101643 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] The Cuban internationalist brigade, serving in (Namibe), the People's Republic of Angola, has conducted between 2,000 and 3,000 medical examinations. Seven doctors, seven nurses, and two technicians are also training qualified personnel, thus making a significant contribution to medical assistance in this Angolan province.

Dr William Napoles, leader of the internationalist brigade in (Namibe) Province, stated that with the increase in the number of health personnel the people now have access to more efficient service. He described the general attitude of the group as good and praised the performance of two doctors and two nurses serving at the Porto Alexander Municipal Hospital. He said that with few resources these doctors and nurses are carrying out an admirable mission in Agostinho Neto's land.

COSTA RICAN COMMITTEE RAPS REFUGEE RELOCATION

PA110433 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] The Costa Rican Committee of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People has denounced the fact that thousands of Salvadoran refugees in Honduras will be forced to move because of U.S. demands. The committee says that as a result of growing U.S. intervention in Honduras, the refugees will have to go to the Atlantic coast because when the joint U.S.-Honduran maneuvers have ended a new military base is going to be established in the region where the refugees are now. In order to justify this action, the Honduran military officers argue that the refugees' relocation is necessary because they are in a zone where conflicts are taking place.

SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN COSTA RICA

PA121950 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] In San Jose, Costa Rica, Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme has criticized the militaristic approach of the report the so-called Kissinger commission drafted for the Reagan administration.

Shortly after his arrival in San Jose from Nicaragua, Palme told the press that the United States is making a mistake by looking at the conflict in Central America in the context of an East-West confrontation. The region's problems are both political and socioeconomic, the Swedish prime minister said. Palme then praised the FMLN's proposal for the formation of a government of broad participation in El Salvador. According to Palme, this step deserves a positive response from Alvaro Magana's government.

The Swedish official also referred to his talks with Nicaraguan leaders. He expressed optimism about the process of institutionalization currently under way in that country.

Joint Communique Signed

PA122003 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Sweden and Costa Rica, in a joint communique signed in San Jose by the two countries' heads of state, Olof Palme and Luis Alberto Monge, have said they favor a peaceful solution of the Central American conflict.

The document notes that peace efforts in Central America should be based on the principles of respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, a halt to military actions, and the right of each state in the region to build its own future without foreign intervention. The joint Swedish-Costa Rican communique also stresses the two countries' support for the Contadora Group's peace efforts and affirms Costa Rica's neutrality in the Central American conflict.

FMLN-FDR PROPOSAL FOR SALVADORAN GOVERNMENT NOTED

PA110254 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] The FMLN-FDR have presented a peace proposal that includes the formation of a broad-based provisional government in El Salvador. During a press conference before 150 foreign correspondents in Mexico City, Guillermo Ungo, Ruben Zamora, and other members of the FMLN-FDR's politico-diplomatic commission stated that the proposal goes beyond the 25 March elections and is suggested in view of the possibility of a massive and direct U.S. intervention.

According to the document, the provisional government would be formed by the various Salvadoran democratic forces. A duly purged Armed Forces could participate in this government, and only the oligarchy and the ultrarightist ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance] party would be excluded. The document also proposes 20 measures and guidelines that comprise the government platform and are intended to strengthen democracy in the country and 4 points related to economic and social reforms. In the area of foreign policy the platform underscores peace and affiliation with the Nonaligned Movement. Regarding relations with the United States, the document suggests agreements that will guarantee the national security of the two nations.

The proposal includes the opening of a dialogue and negotiations, without conditions, to be participated in by representatives of the insurgent organizations, the regime, and the Salvadoran Armed Forces, as well as representatives of the U.S. Government, mediators, and international witnesses.

SALVADORAN EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE DOCUMENT CITED

PA102038 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] The Salvadoran Episcopal Conference has reiterated the need to find a peaceful solution to the Salvadoran conflict and rejected all foreign interference in the nation's internal matters.

In a pastoral letter the Salvadoran bishops state that an illusionary peace constructed over dead bodies cannot be accepted, and they exhort all parties involved in the conflict to accept dialogue as the only possible solution of the crisis.

The Salvadoran bishops' document was issued a short while after the FMLN-FDR issued new peace proposals that include the formation of a broad-based provisional government in El Salvador. This government would be formed by the different democratic forces in El Salvador, and the national Army, once cleaned out, would be allowed to participate. Only the ultrarightist ARENA [National Republican Alliance] and the oligarchy would be excluded.

Other reports state that at least 76 casualties were inflicted on the Army in recent clashes with the guerrilla forces that operate in La Libertad Department.

REPORT ISSUED ON CIVILIANS KILLED IN EL SALVADOR

FL111435 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] More than 4,800 civilians were murdered in El Salvador in 1983 as a result of 96 large military operations carried out by Alvaro Magana's regime in areas allegedly occupied by guerrillas. The legal office of the San Salvadoran Archbishopric dicslosed this information in a document issued in Mexico City.

The bombings were so indiscriminate, the report added, that they not only affected civilian targets but resulted in the deaths of many members of the health control office [control sanitario] and even those of soldiers of the regime. From March to December 1983, the document noted, more than 5,000 people were arbitrarily killed. These are confirmed figures, the legal office concluded.

HEAVY FIGHTING, CLASHES REPORTED IN EL SALVADOR

FL091500 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Salvadoran guerrillas in the past few hours have engaged in heavy fighting in San Pablo Tacachico, La Libertad Department, approximately 54 km from San Salvador. The rebels also attacked security posts near the 1st Artillery Brigade in San Juan Opico, 26 km northeast of San Salvador. Military sources admitted that the Army sustained at least 20 casualties in these actions.

Meanwhile, Radio Venceremos reported that guerrilla forces occupied Chinameca in San Miguel Department, in eastern El Salvador. Other reports disclosed that four towns located between Usulutan and San Miguel Departments have been targets of guerrilla attacks in the past 24 hours. Clashes with government troops occurred in these towns.

Rebels, Troops Clash in Atiocoyo

PA100432 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] The Salvadoran Army suffered at least 76 casualties in recent clashes with guerrilla forces operating in La Libertad Department.

The FMLN rebels attacked a paramilitary post and units of the 1st Artillery Brigade and the National Guard stationed in Atiocoyo canton, 60 km northwest of San Salvador. Army sources admitted that 30 paramilitary men and 19 soldiers were killed. The fighting extended to San Pablo Tacachico where 15 soldiers, among them a lieutenant, were wounded.

A government post on the Talcualuya sugarcane plantation, on the road from San Juan Opico to San Pablo Tacachico, was also attacked by rebel forces. In this operation 11 soldiers were killed and a sugarcane field destroyed.

The guerrillas also attacked the Salvadoran dictatorship's soldiers in Atiocoyo.

U.S. SALE OF SPARE PARTS TO GUATEMALA REPORTED

PA121943 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] In flagrant violation of various UN requests, the U.S. Government has sold $2.5 million worth of spare parts for helicopters and army weapons to Guatemala, the news agency ENFOPRENSA has announced.

Last December the UN General Assembly urged all governments to abstain from selling weapons or providing any other type of military aid to Guatemala as long as human rights continue to be violated.

GUATEMALAN REBELS ATTACK DETACHMENT IN EL PETEN

PA112336 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Fighters belonging to the Guatemalan Rebel Armed Forces have attacked a government detachment in the municipality of La Libertad in El Peten Department. This rebel group has been engaged since 12 January in the "21 Years of Combative Presence in the Struggle for National Independence and Freedom for Our People" campaign.

Meanwhile, it has been learned that the body of Jorge Galvez, a Social Democrat and a member of the New Force Party, was found in Guatemala City. Galvez was kidnapped by five masked men on Thursday night.

Government Vehicles Burned

PA122054 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Detachments belonging to the Guatemalan Rebel Armed Forces burned two government vehicles after disrupting traffic for more than an hour in El Peten Department. A report issued by the guerrilla group noted that the action took place last week on the road from Flores to (Poctum), where in addition to paralyzing traffic, the rebels held meetings and distributed propaganda. Although a helicopter and a plane from the tyrannic regime flew over the area soon thereafter, the rebels managed to withdraw without suffering any casualties.

HONDURAN FOREIGN SECRETARY CITED ON BASES

PA112218 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica has expressed his personal opposition to the establishment of permanent foreign military bases in his country, adding that the bases that are to be established in Honduras by the United States will be controlled by the Tegucigalpa authorities.

Some observers have doubted the veracity of the foreign secretary's words, as it was only a few weeks ago that the Honduran Government announced that an important U.S. military contingent would remain in Honduras after the "Big Pine II" joint maneuvers ended. The observers added that Paz Barnica's statement is intended to prevent further distortion of the Honduran tyranny's image and to disguise the fact that that Central American country is the subject of virtual U.S. military occupation.

HONDURAN ARMY SAID COLLABORATING WITH CONTRAS

PA100357 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Sergeant Donaldo Carcamo Ramos of the Honduran Army has admitted in Matagalpa, Nicaragua, that his country's Armed Forces did collaborate with anti-Sandinist groups.

Carcamo Ramos, who surrendered to the Sandinist Peoples' Army, said that Honduran planes and helicopters are supporting the counterrevolution's armed operations and that many of the aircraft are operated by U.S. pilots. He added that the military headquarters from which the Honduran Army is supporting the war against Nicaragua is located near a military training center called the Fifth School [Quinta Escuela] in Tegucigalpa.

The instructors are Argentines, U.S. citizens, Honduran Army officers, and former Somozist guardsmen, he added. He said that there is a main hospital in Tegucigalpa, operated by Hondurans and personnel of Cuban origin, to care for the counterrevolutionaries.

According to Sgt Carcamo Ramos, high-ranking Honduran officers are in charge of the combat programs, which is another way the Honduran Armed Forces officially collaborate with the counterrevolution. He said that Major (Leonel Luque), who controls and plans the operations in Nicaragua, is frequently seen at Ariel, a counterrevolutionary base.

The Honduran and U.S. Governments have agreed that some U.S. troops which participated in the "Big Pine II" joint maneuvers will temporarily remain in Honduran territory for support missions, communications work, and preparations for new military exercises.

The "Big Pine II" maneuvers were officially terminated this Wednesday during a ceremony presided over by Roberto Suazo Cordova, head of Tegucigalpa's regime, and General Paul Gorman, commander of the U.S. Army Southern Command.

An official communique issued by the Honduran Armed Forces at the end of the ceremony says that U.S. military planes will be coming to this Central American country on reconnaissance missions. U.S. troops and planes will remain in Honduras until the "Grenadier I" joint maneuvers begin in midyear.

The U.S. State Department has confirmed in Washington that a reconnaissance plane squadron will arrive in Honduras by the end of the month. It will not fly over Nicaraguan territory, it was stated, but Pentagon spokesmen did say that these aircraft will fly over areas of El Salvador where the Army is engaged in actions against the guerrillas. Observers in Washington have said that since the joint maneuvers with the United States began, aggressions against Nicaragua by air, land, and sea have increased.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA MARKS ANDROPOV'S DEATH

PA112013 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, has expressed his sorrow over the death of Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov. He requested a minute of silence in Andropov's memory, which was observed by over 50,000 people attending the dedication of a hospital in the city of Rives.

Departs for Funeral

PA121939 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, left for Moscow, heading his country's delegation to Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov's funeral. We are going to the Soviet Union, Ortega said before leaving, to show our respect for the memory of Companero Andropov, who not only maintained and strengthened good relations between Nicaragua and the USSR, but also made great efforts to achieve world peace.

SWEDEN'S PALME BEGINS VISIT TO NICARAGUA

PA110230 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme arrived in Managua today, Thursday, on a working visit. Prime Minister Palme was met by all the members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the FSLN's National Directorate. BARRICADA, the official newspaper of the FSLN, comments that Palme's visit comes at a time when Nicaragua is suffering from constant military aggression by the United States and from Washington's attempts to isolate the Nicaraguan revolution.

The Swedish prime minister arrived in Managua from Mexico, where he met with members of the FMLN-FDR's politico-diplomatic commission.

Holds News Conference

PA110449 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme said in Managua that it is unacceptable and against all international law to attack another country's territory. Palme held a news conference yesterday on his arrival in Managua. He was accompanied by Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

Offers Aid To Rebuild Facilities

FL110044 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme today announced in the Nicaraguan city of Rivas, 109 km south of the capital, that his country would help in the reconstruction of the petroleum installations of the Nicaraguan port of Corinto, which were damaged last year by counterrevolutionaries. Speaking at the opening of a hospital in Rivas, Palme said: The sabotage against Corinto is a dramatic example of the increase in aggression against Nicaragua.

The Swedish leader expressed concern over the danger of the Central American conflict's being expanded and he denounced attempts to place the subregional crisis within the framework of the so-called East-West conflict. He added that fewer demonstrations of force and more negotiations are needed.

Olof Palme said that his visit to Nicaragua has as its purpose enhancing the fraternity that unites the two countries and demonstrating Sweden's solidarity with Nicaragua's efforts in defense of its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Elsewhere in his speech, Palme announced that in addition to financing the construction of the Gaspar Garcia Laviana Hospital, which was opened today in the Nicaraguan city of Rivas, his government would send medical equipment for this and other facilities to the Central American country.

Palme, Ortega Speak at Hospital

FL111405 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has stressed that despite constant attacks on his country the Sandinist process will continue its program to help peasants and the poor. Ortega Saavedra spoke at the event to dedicate the Gaspar Garcia Laviana Hospital built with Swedish financial aid in Rivas.

The Sandinist leader also criticized Washington's military escalation against Nicaragua, which has been characterized recently with intensive air raids against that Central American nation. Regarding this, he drew attention to the announcement that modern spy planes will be sent to Honduras and to the Reagan administration's attempts to unify counterrevolutionaries to begin attacks on Nicaragua again.

He said that his country's efforts to hold friendly talks with the United States have been repeatedly rejected by the White House. Ortega Saavedra emphasized: They do not want friends but slaves. We will never be their slaves.

Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme also spoke at the event. He said that solutions rather than policies of strength are needed to solve the conflicts of the area. He was clearly referring to Reagan's policy. Palme expressed support for the Contadora Group's peace efforts and noted that Nicaragua is a victim of aggression. He made these remarks shortly after arriving in San Jose, Costa Rica.

In his first statement to the press, Palme denied false statements by the Reagan administration that Central American problems are a result of an East-West confrontation. He added that his country rejects any intervention in the domestic affairs of the region. He urged Central American nations to discuss their differences with Nicaragua within a democratic climate and rapped the Salvadoran regime for its unpopular policy. Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge received Palme at the San Jose International Airport.

NICARAGUA'S HUMBERTO ORTEGA ON 'INVASION'

PA130002 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega has charged that there is a real danger of an invasion of Nicaragua by troops from Honduras and another nation in the area as a spearhead for the U.S. troops that are stationed in Honduras.

At a graduation ceremony for militia and reserve officers in Jigalpa, Ortega explained that the United States has not yet intervened directly in Nicaragua because President Ronald Reagan does not want to do so, having been discouraged by foreign and local political conditions. Ortega insisted that Nicaragua is willing to engage in dialogue but will not accept threats or conditions. In conclusion, Ortega said that this year the United States will use all of its power to wage a diversionary campaign to descredit the work of the revolution and to blame the country's economic problems on the presumed inefficiency of the state.

NICARAGUAN CHARGES AGAINST HONDURAS NOTED

PA112023 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has charged that Miskito Indians are in Honduras as either hostages or prisoners of the Tegucigalpa regime. According to a communique released in Managua, Honduras has denied an entry permit to a Nicaraguan delegation made up of Miskito and Moravian church officials who wanted to visit refugee camps in Honduras.

The Honduran regime's stand, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry asserted, openly and inexcusably violates the recent agreements signed by the Contadora Group, more specifically those dealing with the voluntary repatriation of refugees in the area.

NICARAGUAN YOUTH LEADER COMMENTS ON AIR ATTACKS

PA112326 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Interview given by Carlos Alberto Carrion Cruz, general coordinator of the Nicaraguan 19 July Sandinist Youth Movement, to Estrella Diaz; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Diaz] Nicaragua has recently had to face another act of aggression by U.S. imperialism. I am referring specifically to the air attacks. Carrion, what is your opinion of this new U.S. attack?

[Carrion] This kind of air attack began last year with civilian aircraft that were equipped to carry out bombings. The attacks were never carried out by more than two planes, nor did they ever involve the use of military aircraft. Further, the targets were always civilian objectives like ports, fuel storage tanks, or power plants. This was the first time that they attacked with military aircraft. They used entire squadrons; on the first day they used six aircraft, while the second attack was carried out by five aircraft. The targets were military objectives, located very near the border. The previous attacks had been carried out primarily against Pacific coast targets. Thus, we believe that this was a desperate move, prompted by the failure of the counterrevolutionary military forces and the lack of success of the political and reactionary forces in our country that have tried to weaken the people's support for and participation in the revolution. It was an act of provocation, intended to sabotage all efforts to secure a peaceful solution. We feel that this is an immediate response to the Kissinger report, which praised and promoted this kind of action.

This new kind of action, taken to its logical conclusion, would constitute an attempt to break us economically and to test our political maturity and responsibility in assessing our,situation and deciding on the appropriate responses. In any event, they don't have a chance of succeeding with this kind of action. In fact, they are achieving the very opposite of what they want. They are consolidating the power of the revolution in Nicaragua and are destabilizing the power of the reactionaries' in Honduras.

Honduras is becoming weaker, for it can no longer stand without the aid of U.S. advisers. We could ask the military advisers to leave Nicaragua at any time and nothing would happen to us, but were the U.S. advisers, bases, radar, and so forth to leave Honduras, who knows what might happen there. The dignity of the Honduran people has been brutally damaged. Honduras is an occupied and dominated country; it is governed by traitors; men with no patriotism have offered to render it as vassal to the United States. This involves a historic cost, and they will have to pay dearly.

ELECTORAL DISCUSSIONS PROCEED IN NICARAGUA

PA110205 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan State Council has agreed to assign the two bills on the electoral law and the constitutional amendments to special commissions and has appointed the commissions that will present the recommendations. The commission appointed to study the constitutional amendments will present its recommendations no later than 14 February. On 22 February the members of the State Council will debate the electoral law. This will be one day after the 1985 electoral schedule is officially announced.

In his introductory presentation Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, president of the Nicaraguan State Council, said as president of the Electoral Commission that the proposed modifications are aimed at clearly establishing which supreme authorities the people will choose. The electoral bill details the way in which the elections will be conducted -- by direct and secret vote -- and provides that the new authorities will be in office for 6 years.

NICARAGUAN OFFICIAL REPORTS ENEMY CASUALTIES

PA100459 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] The counterrevolutionary forces have suffered more than 700 casualties in the past 2 months in the departments of Jinotega and Matagalpa, Alfonso Porras, FSLN 6th Region political secretary, has reported. At a news conference in Matagalpa, Porras said that this figure represents 200 deaths, 232 desertions, and 200 counterrevolutionaries who entered Nicaraguan territory to surrender to the authorities [figures as heard].

The Sandinist leader denounced the fact that leaders of the former Somozist guardsmen, who have their camps in Honduras, are resorting to deceit, repression, and even murder to prevent peasants, who were forcibly recruited by the counterrevolution, from returning to Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry has reported in Managua that 14 anti-Sandinists were killed in the past 24 hours in clashes in the north and south of the country.

AREA ECONOMIC GROUP TO DISCUSS PROPOSALS

FL102010 Bridgetown CANA in English 1919 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Feb 10 (CANA) -- Proposals for a regional energy action plan and a regional stabilisation fund will be among the matters to be discussed at the sixth meeting of the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development, which opens in Washington on Monday, a spokesman for the Caribbean Community (Caricom) Secretariat said here today. The spokesman said Caricom's programme in agriculture, export promotion, transport, and tourism is likely to be high on the agenda of the meeting. A progress report on the private sector is also down for discussion, he said.

The spokesman said members of the Caribbean Community are expected to present a joint statement at the meeting, but provision is being made for the examination of economic activities in individual countries. The World Bank organises an annual international aid conference for the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development, which represents a number of Caribbean and Latin American countries.

The Caricom Secretariat will be represented by Secretary General Roderick Rainford; Byron Blake, director of economics and industry; and Patrick Alexander, chief of the Economic, Research, and Policy Section of the Secretariat. Guyana's delegation to the meeting, will be led by Finance and Economic Planning Minister Carl Greenridge, who is now in Brussels attending a meeting between the European Economic Community (EEC) and the 64 African, Caribbean, and Pacific States (ACP).

BARBADOS

UNION CONCERNED ABOUT AREA'S 'MILITARIZATION'

FL111800 Bridgetown CANA in English 1725 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Feb 11 (CANA) -- The Barbados Workers Union [BWU], the island's largest labour body, says increased militarisation in the Caribbean since last October's disturbances in Grenada means workers will have to guard their freedom with greater care.

"The situation in Grenada has caused Barbadians to become aware that they are living in a world in which developments can seriously affect their lives," a statement from the union said. This was taken as a reference to the October 19 bloody coup in Grenada when a leftwing military junta seized power, killing Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, and was itself overthrown six days later by a joint U.S.-Caribbean multinational force.

The union did not elaborate on its reference to "militarisation." It said something was bound to happen in Grenada since people's basic rights were being trampled.

"Grenada will act as a backdrop for many of the developments in the Caribbean and will have a serious impact on the lives of West Indians for many years to come," the BWU said. "Workers must, therefore, be conscious of what is now occurring around them." It called on Barbadian workers to maintain a strong trade union, pointing out that too many of them believed that because they were in the union and life appeared tranquil, there was nothing to worry about.

The 30,000-strong BWU said yesterday's gains have no meaning for today and workers will have to be vigilant. If the trade union is weak, the BWU said, the workers cannot make progress.

In the aftermath of the Grenada situation, the union said foreign investors will bring businesses to Barbados and other territories in the region, but on their own terms. Consequently, the BWU argued that the workers and the trade union must be strong and united if they are to halt any semblance of exploitation.

The BWU also spoke out against what it saw as recent trends involving certain foreign investors who wanted to side-step the trade union movement. It also criticised some Caribbean governments when looking for industrial development for attempting to "sleep with the devil and play down the union and the workers."

DOMINICA

CHARLES SEES NO 'GREAT CHANGE' AFTER ANDROPOV

FL110228 Bridgetown CANA in English 2247 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Feb 10 (CANA) -- Dominica said today that the death of the Soviet Union leader Yuriy Andropov will not make much difference to Soviet policy.

Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, now on a two-week visit of the United States, in a statement over the state-owned Dominica Broadcasting Corporation (DBC) radio said Andropov's death "will not make a great change."

Miss Charles did not elaborate on the statement, but added: "He (Andropov) did not have a great deal of time to settle down to show if he would be making any significant change in his country, because he was there only (from) 1982."

The Soviet leader's death yesterday was announced by Moscow today. He had taken up office in November 1982, after the death of Leonid Brezhnev.

Today the Foreign Affair's Department here sent a message of condolence to the permanent mission of the Soviet Union at the United Nations expressing "regret" at the death of Andropov, especially during "this period of great strain in international relations and the quest for peace and security."

GRENADA

THREE PARTIES INVOLVED IN MERGER TALKS

FL111600 Bridgetown CANA in English 1512 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Feb 11 (CANA) -- The Grenada Democratic Movement (GDM), which will vie for political office in general elections later this year, hopes to announce by month-end the outcome of "merger" talks it is holding with two other groups, Chairman Dr Francis Alexis has said.

Alexis told a news conference yesterday at which the GDM presented its statement of principles that the party saw "national reconciliation" as the only way forward for Grenada. "The people cannot reconcile themselves one to the other if the political parties themselves do not set a good example," he said.

The GDM, which was born out of a Grenadian exile group opposed to the ousted Maurice Bishop government, is holding talks with the Grenada National Party (GNP), led by former Premier Herbert Blaize, and the Grenada National Democratic Party (NDP), led by lawyer Robert Grant and educator George Brizan. "When last we held discussions with these parties, the impression they left with us is that they too believe the only way is through national unity," Alexis, a former university law lecturer, said.

The poll later this year will return Grenada to elected rule after nearly five years of an ill-fated revolutionary experiment under Bishop's People's Revolutionary Government (PRG). A bitter leadership row within the PRG climaxed in Bishop's overthrow and assassination by the army last October, triggering U.S.-led multinational forces to intervene.

The GDM's statement of principles includes the declaration of assets and liabilities for members of parliament at the beginning of their term in office and at the end of each year.

TRINIDAD TO HELP UPGRADE TELEPHONE SERVICE

FL111640 Bridgetown CANA in English 1614 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Feb 11 (CANA) -- Trinidad and Tobago is to help Grenada upgrade its telephone service under a contract signed here yesterday by officials of the two state-owned telephone companies, it has been officially announced. A spokesman for the Grenada company said the contract provides for the Trinidadians to supply equipment, set up a 400 line trailer-mounted exchange, and provide direct dialling between Grenada and the tiny war island of Carriacou.

The exchange, which will be set up near the capital, St George's, will give the exchange already in operation there 25 per cent expansion of capacity, the spokesman said. The Trinidad Telephone Company (TELCO) will also review a contract that the Grenada company had entered into with East Germany during the reign of the ousted People's Revolutionary Government (PRG), and will advise on possible options in the context of Grenada's present and future telephone needs. TELCO officials flew into Grenada yesterday from Port-of-Spain to initial the contract.

Direct dialling between Grenada and Carriacou will be brought about through the supply, installation, and commissioning of a VHF radio system. Under the terms of a contract entered into in 1982 between the PRG and the German Democratic Republic (GDR), a six-million (U.S.)-dollar line of credit was extended to Grenada to eanble the expansion and upgrading of the island's telephone service. Most of the required equipment has already been received in Grenada from the GDR, but the contract has still not been completely fulfulled.

HAITI

LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS BEGIN QUIETLY 12 FEBRUARY

PA121727 Paris AFP in Spanish 1550 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 12 Feb (AFP) -- The scheduled legislative elections began today in Haiti at 0600 (1100 GMT) in a completely calm atmosphere.

In the first round, a substantial majority of votes from the approximately 1,952,846 voters will determine the 59 deputies, who will serve a 6-year term. In the elections, 51 incumbent deputies are candidates.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

CHAMBERS BLASTS CRITICS ON DISCRIMINATION CHARGES

FL111956 Bridgetown CANA in English 1842 GMT 11 Feb 84

[By Rudi Williams]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Feb 11 (CANA) -- Trinidad and Tobago's Prime Minister George Chambers has blasted critics whom he accused of engaging in a "clumsy attempt" to mislead Tobagonians that his central government was discriminating against them in favour of Trinidadians.

"There is a growing perception in Trinidad and Tobago that there are certain elements in Tobago which for their own personal reasons have committed themselves to misleading the people of Tobago," he told the annual convention of the Ruling People's National Movement (PNM) last night.

"It was becoming apparent that they are not prepared to be appeased whatever the government may do," the PNM political leader said.

The government's 1984 budget, in which air fares between Trinidad and Tobago went up by almost 100 per cent, is the latest point opposition politicians in Tobago are referring to back up what they contend is discrimination against the island, which lies 21 miles north-east of Trinidad.

Chambers said Tobagonians enjoyed many benefits. In some cases, he added, things were even better than in Trinidad, citing the cost of cement as one example.

Air fares went up in the budget, presented by Chambers early last month, from 40 to 75 dollars (one TT dollar; 41 cents U.S.) through the reduction of a government subsidy.

The prime minister said government was still subsidising air travel between the islands to the tune of 38.7 million dollars.

In the case of coastal steam fares, which were also raised, Chambers said the government subsidy was 45.9 million dollars or 79 per cent of costs.

Other benefits to Tobagonians included an office for processing birth certificates, a fortnightly legal aid service, facilities for paying social security and food stamps, and the operation of an exchange control facility by the Central Bank, Chambers said.

He said that the capital provision in the 1984 budget for the opposition-controlled Tobago House of Assembly (THA), which administers the island, exceeded the provision for the entire local government set-up in Trinidad.

The chairman, A.N.R. Robinson, an ex-PNM deputy prime minister, has persistently accused the central government of discrimination in its dealings with Tobago.

Robinson's Democratic Action Congress (DAC) holds the majority of seats in the Assembly as well as the two allocated to Tobago in the national parliament in Port-of-Spain.

GUYANA

BURNHAM SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO MOSCOW

FL111528 Bridgetown CANA in English 1444 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Feb 11 (CANA) -- President Forbes Burnham praised the late Soviet President Yuriy Andropov as an outstanding statesman. In a message of condolence sent to Moscow, Burnham spoke of Andropov's deep commitment to the search for global peace and security.

"Mr Andropov's works will be a monument to his contribution and a source of inspiration to the heroic Soviet people in pursuing the goals of their revolution," Burnham said. Leader of the Marxist opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP), Dr Cheddi Jagan, said the death of Andropov "is a tremendous loss not only to the Soviet people but to all peaceful democratic and revolutionary forces the world over." "His internationalism was exemplified by his outstanding contribution to world peace and disarmament," Jagan said. Andropov died Thursday, aged 69.

POLICE ARREST OPPOSITION LEADER TENNASSEE

FL111623 Bridgetown CANA in English 1705 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Feb 11 (CANA) -- Guyanese politician-trade unionist Paul Tennassee has been arrested and detained by police here following his return home from trips to Canada and the Caribbean, police confirmed. Tennassee, who heads the small Democratic Labour Movement (DLM), a political party opposed to the People's National Congress (PNC) government here, was held at Timehri International Airport early yesterday. A spokesman for the newly formed party said Tennassee had been very critical of the Guyana Government during his recent tour of the Caribbean and had called for support in removing the Forbes Burnham regime here. When supporters went to the airport to welcome him home, they were told that he was being detained for questioning. His lawyer, Llewellyn John, yesterday filed a writ in court seeking Tennassee's release, but the police said the political activist was still being questioned.

SURINAME

CABINET MINISTERS' INSTALLATION CALLED OFF

PA110213 Hilversum International Service in Spanish 0130 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Text] The installation of two candidates for minister in the new Surinamese Cabinet was called off at the last minute. The appointment of (Chehin) and (Rifelt) as ministers of finance and public health had been confirmed yesterday afternoon. (Rifelt) told the Netherlands news agency ANP that he did not know the reason for his not being sworn in. Both he and (Chehin) had met Thursday with Bouterse, the military leader, and were under the impression that he did not oppose their participation in the Surinamese Cabinet.